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NINETEENTH AND TWENTIETH
ANNUAL REPORTS

OF THE

WATERLOO HISTORICAL SOCIETY

NINETEEN THIRTY-ONE
NINETEEN THIRTY-TWO

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NINETEENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

WATERLOO HISTORICAL SOCIETY

1931

KITCHENER, ONT.
PUBLISHED BY THE SOCIETY
March 1933

PREHISTORIC CANOE FROM PUSLINCH LAKE
SEE P. 286

COUNCIL
1931

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SECRETARY-TREASURER'S REPORT

The nineteenth annual meeting of the Society was held in the Council Chamber, Town Hall, Preston, on the evening of November 6th, 1931.

Mr. D. N. Panabaker, the President, presided. In his address he reviewed the work of the Society and then dealt with matters of local history of peculiar interest many years ago.

Dr. A. E. Byerly of Guelph, was the guest speaker of the meeting. Dr. Byerly presented an excellent paper on Henry William Peterson and his times. He made a strong appeal incidentally for assistance in restoring and preserving the small pioneer cemeteries throughout the country.

Mrs. John Goldie, Waterloo, read a paper on Waterloo Pioneers' Furniture.

Lieut.-Col. E. G. Barrie, Officer Commanding Scots Fusiliers, Kitchener, gave a sketch from the historical records of the militia in North Waterloo as compiled by that regiment.

Grateful acknowledgment was made of the assistance of the Education Department in printing the Annual Report as in former years, and also of the assistance of the Kitchener Public Library Board in providing quarters for our Museum.

Additional cases have been purchased during the year to hold newspaper files and other objects. The County newspapers have been bound and added to our collection.

The Society placed on record its sense of loss through the passing of Rev. J. E. Lynn, who had filled the office of Vice-President for a number of years.

The election of the Officers for 1932 resulted as follows:

President	D. N. Panabaker
Vice-President	H. W. Brown, B.A.
Secretary-Treasurer	P. Fisher
Local Vice-Presidents:—	
Kitchener	C. W. Cressman
Galt	J. E. Kerr
Waterloo	Dr. C. W. Wells
Hespeler	Anson Groh

Preston ..... F. R. Shantz (deceased)
Elmira ..... Geo. Klinck
New Hamburg ..... A. R. G. Smith
Ayr ..... Miss E. D. Watson
St. Jacobs ..... W. H. Winkler

Members of the Council:

W. H. Breithaupt, W. V. Uttley, W. J. Motz, Miss B. M. Dunham, B.A.

Museum and Publication Committee:

W. H. Breithaupt, Miss B. M. Dunham, B.A., W. J. Motz.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR 1931

RECEIPTS:

Balance on hand at Jan. 1st, 1931		$391.54
Members' Fees	$67.50	
Sales of Reports	8.40	
Bank Interest	10.65	
Grants: City of Kitchener	50.00	
County of Waterloo	75.00	
City of Galt	25.00	
Town of Waterloo	15.00	
Town of Hespeler	20.00	
		271.55
		$662.99

DISBURSEMENTS:

Binding	$84.25	
Postage	20.28	
Display Cases	158.97	
Caretaker and Curator	32.25	
Printing	10.40	
Sundry	51.25	
		357.40
Balance		$305.59

Audited and found correct.

(Signed) J. H. WUEST, Auditor.

P. FISHER, Secretary-Treasurer.

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS

Ladies and Gentlemen:—

The coming of another Annual Meeting prompts a glance backward, over the events of the year.

The purpose to which this Society endeavors particularly to devote its efforts is the recording of important events, in our County of Waterloo.

The current year has, perhaps, no particularly outstanding matter of local prominence to note, but if we were exercising our powers of observation fully I do not doubt the details of growth and change in many of the enterprises of our people would be well worth the space and effort required to register them.

In educational matters distinct progress might be noted. I believe an encouraging feature of the present time is the number of people, not only the young, who are attending our evening classes in the various urban communities, taking up lines of study which these night classes include in their optional subjects.

In the field of art, Waterloo County has been adding to its laurels. Among other achievements it is worthy of note that the Dow prize for the best oil painting at the exhibition in Montreal of The Montreal Art Association was won last year by a young artist* a native of Hespeler, and still a resident of this County.

It is not the historian's prerogative to moralize, but the lesson brought home to all of us in the recent trying period is that one thing greatly to be desired is the opportunity to work. Many have discovered that there is truth as well as poetry in Shakespeare's lines—

> "If all the year were playing holidays
> To sport would be as tedious as to work."

Compared with many other sections, I believe this County has not suffered so acutely from the widespread depression, but one of the more serious aspects of the past year's situation has been the extremely low prices realized by farmers for their products. The consumers in urban communities, on the other hand, have undoubtedly found that the pressure of circumstances has been lessened by the lower prices for many commodities.

*Frank S. Panabaker, of Hespeler.—Editors.

However the very low prices at the source of production have not been by any means fully reflected in the final or retail market in many lines, notably so in meat and similar products, and I think the retail purchaser of boots and shoes and many other articles of wear will have difficulty in tracing any close relationship between the prices of these articles and the current prices received by the local producers for the raw materials from which the articles are made, such as—

Wool, free of rejects	7 cents per lb.
Calf Skins	4 to 5 cents per lb.
Cow Hides	2½ cents per lb.
Horse Hides	50 cents to $1.25 each.
Tallow	1½ to 2 cents per lb.
Sheep Skin Pelts	10 to 15 cents each.

Fortunately the harvests in this section have been abundant in most cases. A very hot week or ten days, shortly before harvest time for coarse grains, reduced the yield in oats, barley, etc., but it is true, I think, that the corn and root crops have not been excelled in a score or more of years. Potatoes are so plentiful that upon the fields prices as low as fifteen cents or less per bag, have not been uncommon during the past few weeks. Farmers in my section have told me that never before in all their experience have their crops of potatoes been so heavy.

Now a word or two regarding the work of this Society in the current year must suffice.

I tender appreciative thanks to all my associates on the Executive Council for their continued co-operation, and we are all again under obligation to the Secretary who amid the pressure of a busy life, has unstintingly given of his time to our work.

We are grateful for the very practical type of assistance received from the Ontario Government—Firstly, in that the printing of our Annual Report for the last year has been provided by the Department of Education and—Secondly, that the Department of Highways has seen fit to co-operate with the Council of Waterloo Township in assuming the cost of constructing and maintaining a new direct roadway from the old Huron Road to the Pioneers' Memorial Plot, opposite Doon on the Grand River. The hearty activity of the Township Council in furthering this enterprise is sincerely appreciated.

The official opening of this new road was marked by a public gathering held at the Pioneers' Monument on Saturday afternoon Oct. 10th, 1931, Reeve I. C. Hallman of Waterloo Township being present to declare the road open. At this

meeting, which was held under the auspices of The Waterloo Pioneers' Memorial Association, a subsidiary of this Historical Society, impressive addresses were given by Hon. W. D. Euler, M.P. of North Waterloo; Hon. W. G. Martin, Provincial Minister of Public Welfare, and Bishop C. F. Derstine of Kitchener.

The financial support received from The Waterloo County Council and from the Cities of Kitchener and Galt, as well as the Grants from the Municipalities of Hespeler and Waterloo are gratefully acknowledged.

We are pleased to believe that the general public is taking a greater interest in the activities of the Waterloo Historical Society and we extend a hearty invitation to all who have not previously identified themselves with this very interesting work to join the organization as members. $10.00 is the life membership fee, while the yearly fee for those who desire to be annual members is 50 cents for ladies and $1.00 for men. Membership includes without extra cost the right to receive the annual printed reports of the Society.

I shall not take more of your time on this occasion and will conclude by saying that I have in preparation a paper which I hope to have ready for publication in the next Annual Report on the subject, "The Pastimes of the Pennsylvania Dutch of the Rural Communities of Waterloo County," back in the seventies and eighties, as gleaned from my own memory of those days.

D. N. PANABAKER.

PASTIMES AMONG THE PENNSYLVANIA DUTCH IN WATERLOO

(Gleaned from my memory of Farm-life in the 70's and 80's.)

While recollections of my farm-life, fifty or more years ago may scarcely be submitted as matters of history, they may possibly serve as a delineation of a type of life, which was, I believe, fairly representative of those times, in the homes of the Pennsylvania Dutch families of this Township.

May I first speak of the activities of childhood in those times, keeping in mind this—that of no people nor perhaps of other times would it be more applicable to say—that the children and their elders largely participated in the same pastimes.

A child in those days was rarely a companionless member of his parents' household. He might be the Alpha of the family —although being the first born, profited him little with regard to any supremacy in social standing or family patronage in his later years,—or he might be fortunate enough to be farther along the scale or even be the Omega in a long list of children. Families of from ten to sixteen or more children were not uncommon in those times.

Children in such families were not fed long on the bread of idleness, but the daily routine included a fair share of play as well as suitable work. If Pennsylvania Dutch families have been above the average in thrift and industry it is partly attributable to this blending of work and play in rational proportions, in the habit-forming period of childhood.

In this attempt to outline what formed the pastimes of these people, examples of the Pennsylvania Dutch Nursery Rhymes afford a starting point. These were many and in a book entitled "The Folklore of The Pennsylvania Germans" by Rev. John Baer Stoudt, published in 1916, by Wm. J. Campbell, Philadelphia, a somewhat complete list of their Nursery Rhymes is found. I shall only mention those familiar to me in my own childhood.

Perhaps the chief delight of the very young was to "Reite, Reite, Gaeuli" on father's or grandfather's foot or knee. It was strenuous exercise for mother or grandmother to gratify a good lump of a child with this type of amusement, but I well remember my mother repeating these old rhymes while she acceded to a child's demand to have "a ride."

Three of the rhymes follow:

1. Reite, Reite, Gaeuli,
   Alle Stund e Meili,
   Alle Meil e Wertzhaus
   Bring em Dawdy en Bretzel raus.

2. Tross, tross trill
Der Bauer hot en Fuell
Es Fuell will net laafe,
Der Bauer will's verkaafe,
Es Fuell springt aweg
Der Bauer ligt im Dreck.

and 3. —the German equivalent to "Pat-a-cake, Pat-a-cake."

Backa, Backa, Kuche,
Der Baecker hat gerufe,
Wer will gute Kuche backe
Der muss hawe sieve Sacha.

Passing to the games played by older children, I recall some interesting games, suitable for indoors in the long, old-fashioned rooms which served as kitchen, dining room and largely as the living room. Some were even more suitable for out-of-doors in summer.

"Buttony, buttony, so high" was a favorite indoor game, which children of all ages enjoyed, and played together. "Cat in the corner" was another and among others might be mentioned—"Blind Man's Buff," "Ring, Ring a Rosey," "Drop the Handkerchief," "Here We go Round the Mulberry Bush," "Here We Come Gathering Nuts in May," "Old Black Tom," and "Hide and Seek." In these mentioned, and in several others action accompanied the rhymes or "counting out" words were employed.

Other indoor pastimes for older children, of a more utilitarian nature, were knitting, spool-work, and other types of hand work such as winding yard from skeins into balls ready for knitting, sewing carpet rags end to end, ready for the hand loom weaver, etc., while smaller children again were taught games with string, among which were "cat's cradle," "see-saw," etc.

I shall pass over the songs for children and the home, which were quite numerous. At some future time I may have opportunity to refer to them.

Outdoor sports for boys, in which the girls often joined, included baseball. Balls made out of yarn ravelled from old socks and stockings were commonly used. Another game was "Tickley, Tickley Over" in which the roofs of the old smoke house or outdoor bake-oven were usually employed and over which the ball was thrown alternately by the opposing sides.

In the winter time snow balling was popular, particularly when conditions were favorable for the erection of forts of snow. Sleigh-riding and skating were common and greatly enjoyed.

Speaking of skating recalls to mind the old-fashioned skates of sixty years ago, shaped wooden blocks, in lengths to suit the wearer, in which were inserted steel or iron blades. These were fastened to the shoes of the skater with a nail screwed into the centre of the heel while two leather straps, one at the heel and another over the front part of the foot kept the blocks in place. A little later cast-iron skates came upon the market. They were not much of an improvement. Then came what were called club-skates, with more reliable types of clamps to fasten them to the boots, and about the same time appeared other steel skates called spring skates which, until the advent of what are now known as hockey skates, were almost exclusively used locally.

Indoor skating was scarcely thought of hereabouts in those days, but in the later eighties roller skating rinks were erected in some of the villages and towns. They were quite popular for a time, but gradually petered out, due perhaps to the noise and dust attending such indoor sport.

Playthings were home-made for the most part. For indoors the following were familiar to me.

A circular piece of paper of stiff quality, cut with a pair of scissors in a spiral or serpentine shape to encircle a slender wooden rod placed vertically above a heated stove. With the upper end of the strip held with a pin to the top end of the rod and the rest of the paper hanging free, the heat waves ascending would cause the paper to rotate.

A roughly formed figure of a man placed at the end of a table. From its rigidly extended arms was hung an imitation saw, made of wood, on the lower end of which was stuck an apple. A string encircling man and saw held the latter at an angle which made a balance so that the downpull of the weight kept the man erect on the table. A light touch to the apple then made the man sway to and fro, and gave the saw an appearance of being drawn up and down.

Wooden spinning tops made of empty thread spools.

Cleft pieces of cedar, not split their entire length, which would spring open widely enough to allow a short piece of wood to be inserted lengthwise between the open jaws which were employed as harmless weapons or guns. When the split holder was given a sudden blow with the hand or upon another firm

object the missile would be sprung from its place and thrown some distance.

The goose quill potato shooter which was not popular with the girls upon whom it was often turned, a pellet of sliced potato ejected from the quill under air pressure not being a pleasant manner in which to get potato rations.

Pop guns formed of alder limbs with the pith removed, which when supplied with wooden plungers would throw their contents of water some little distance.

The bow and arrow amused the younger boys. An advanced use was to attach the bow to a wooden stick, formed in the shape of a shot gun. This was called a cross-bow gun.

But the ambitious lad was never content until he was trusted with a real shot gun, in those times a muzzle loader, in the use of which the ram rod was as important as the gun itself. Personally I did not reach the eligible age to handle a shot gun, until the last of the great flocks of wild pigeons had disappeared from our section of the country, but I remember well my older brothers bringing home frequently a number of the pigeons which they had shot in the nearby woods.

Let me close with a brief reference to the pastimes of the grown-ups. All who were able to work usually followed the biblical injunction to employ themselves six days in the week, and indeed found many chores to do on Sunday also. They did not spend much time thinking of ways of diversion. For those who lived close to the rivers or larger streams, fishing and boating afforded pleasurable pastimes on holidays, and when work was not too pressing.

In the vicinity of which I am speaking, the Speed River and Puslinch Lake, in the adjoining township, were attractive resorts. The lake became quite a centre with a fairly large equipment of row boats to rent, and at one time a small steamer was employed, especially on public holidays, to convey holiday makers to the island or on short trips. At this resort also there was at one time a crude merry-go-round with arms extending over the water's edge to which were attached baskets for carrying those who paid for the privilege. A horse hitched near the centre of the device provided the power.

Occasionally the young people of the community came together in small groups at the various homes to enjoy an evening in social games, etc., particularly in the winter months. Sometimes these evenings were spent at "paring bees," in which apples were pared or prepared for apple butter. Beside

cake, fresh apple cider was plentifully served; anything stronger was taboo.

Sunday, among the Pennsylvania Dutch, was largely spent in social visiting. Several of the men and women, accompanied by the smaller children in their families, would congregate at one of the homes near the meeting-house and after a bounteous repast would pass the afternoon in conversation upon topics of interest in the community. These conversations occasionally developed into political discussions, but usually were on less controversial topics.

Attendance at funerals, while not properly coming within the scope of pastimes, may be referred to as of more than ordinary significance. The family or home in which a member had died invariably made large preparations to entertain many neighbors and friends after the funeral.

In all these social gatherings of the older people the conversation was frequently in Pennsylvania Dutch, but often it would drift into English, especially if a younger member should express his opinions. English was customarily used by the young people in the sections where this was the language of the public schools.

With regard to the attitude of the Pennsylvania Dutch to the use of English in their Waterloo settlements, I think that they had very little, if any, prejudice against its adoption in their schools. Recognition of English as the language of commerce and law was general. "Pennsylvania Dutch" was employed in practically all religious services, and I believe that the first settlers, or many of them, regarded it as very desirable to be familiar with the Dutch or German dialect which had become in their Pennsylvania environment considerably adulterated with infusion of English. Some families had practically abandoned the use of German before coming to this country, but this was the exception rather than the rule.

HENRY WILLIAM PETERSON

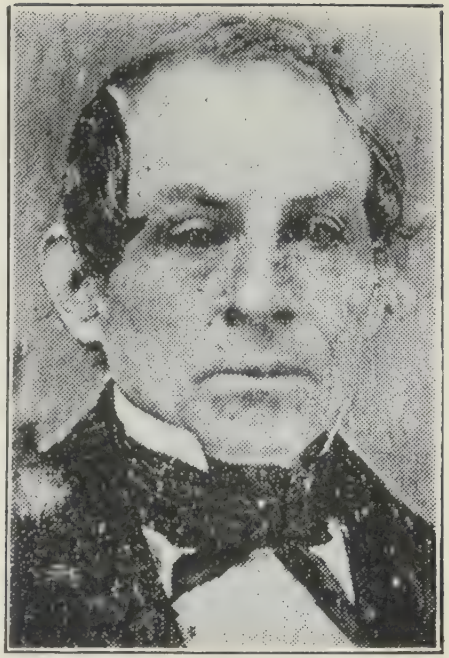
By A. E. Byerly, D.O.

In 1832, Berlin, now Kitchener, was only a dot on the map of Ontario, but to this very small settlement came a man who was destined to play no small part in the history of Ontario, and of Canada. Yet his name is now almost unknown, and is often confused with that of his son of the same name. The man was Henry William Peterson. He published the first newspaper in the German language in Canada at the village of Berlin, and also printed the first books in the German language in his little printing shop. These books are so rare that writers such as Morgan, Scadding and Kingsford, who many years ago compiled lists of early printed books and newspapers in Canada, fail even to mention them.

There is no mention of Peterson's newspaper. The Archives of Canada have no copies of the fine little books printed by him in Berlin as early as 1836. Almost all the books printed in his shop seem to have disappeared. Only a half dozen or so have come to light, and these were mainly found in his own library, purchased some time ago by the writer. Their title pages have made an interesting addition to the bibliography of early Canadian printed books.

The founder of the Peterson family in Canada was the Rev. John Dieter Peterson, born in Bremen, Germany, November 23rd, 1756. His parents were John Dieter Peterson and Anna Hencken Peterson. She died March 4th, 1773, and in December of the same year the father married Gesche Marie Bruning.

On June 19th, 1770, young Peterson started to attend Sunday school, the pastor being a man named Olbers. In 1772 Olbers died, and from his successor Mr. Klee, John received on May 27th, 1773, his first communion. On April 14th, 1772, he finished his German schooling, being then 15 years, 4 months and 3 weeks old. On August 24th, 1772, he started his apprenticeship in the printing trade, and remained at it until August 14th, 1773. On Feb. 22, 1774, he left home for the first time, going to Quakenbrueck where he worked for W. F. Witte. At Quakenbrueck he married Helen Margaret Laneman, on March 1st, 1781. She was born in September 1748. Her father was the Rev. Henry Laneman, Rector at Quakenbrueck. Two children were born to this union. The first child was named Anna Henrietta, and the second, John Henry Anthon. (Anna married in the spring of 1803, Jacob Burckhardt, Jr., of Allegheny, Pa. The son was killed near Baltimore, Maryland in 1796, by the upsetting of a wagon.)



HENRY WILLIAM PETERSON

MRS. PETERSON

HENRY WILLIAM PETERSON, JR.

CHARLES LOUIS PETERSON

In 1789, Peterson's wife died. She had been in ill health for several years. On November 19th of the same year he married Julianna Sophia Amelia Von Borck at Quakenbrueck. She was born the 23rd of November 1770, in Minden, Prussia, her father being a general in the Prussian army and a distinguished soldier.

On June 1st, 1795, John Dieter Peterson, with his second wife and several children, left Germany for America. They arrived at Baltimore, Maryland, Aug. 29th, 1795. The day was Sunday and many people visited the ship to obtain news from the homeland. The passengers were obliged to stay on board for several days until their baggage was unloaded.

When they finally reached shore, the Petersons started a long hunt for a home in the town. Houses were hard to find and rent was high. At last near Howard's Hill, a house was found at eight pounds a month. Here they stayed for two months, and then moved to another place on the same street at sixty pounds yearly rent. This place had been a tavern, and apparently was not a very satisfactory residence for in three months the family moved to Gay street where the rent was 100 pounds yearly. Even this house was a poor affair and not worth more than 25 pounds yearly. They stayed in it three months and on Good Friday, 1796, left Baltimore to go 42 miles farther on in York County, to a place called Bluball.

A distressing incident occurred just as they were outside the city. Through the carelessness of the driver, the wagon on which the elder son (John Henry Anthon) and elder daughter were riding upset and the son was instantly killed. The driver, who had been hired to convey the family, insisted on going on, and the body was left with friends for burial next day in Baltimore. This was a sad beginning in the new land, but hardships and sorrow were met with a courage common to those days of pioneering.

The Petersons lived near Bluball for three years, and in October of 1799, they moved 170 miles to the County of Kleets where their home was an old school house. Here on Sundays they conducted Sunday school and the father commenced to preach. A man named Bahse took an interest in his preaching and the following year obtained for him a parish at Torquefoot. In the fall of that year they moved to Allegheny, Pa. where he served congregations at Torquefoot, Springers, Feths, Wills Creek, and Fort Cumberland. The churches were far apart, the roads bad and the pay very low. So Peterson left, having accepted a call to Harrisburg, Dauphin County, Pa. He arrived

at Harrisburg in March, 1803. I have the ritual of service he used at this and other places. In it he has recorded births, baptisms and several marriages.

In 1809, Peterson purchased 490 acres and a mill in Allegheny Township, Somerset County, Pennsylvania. The cost of his property was 552 pounds and 10 shillings. While the purchase was made in November of 1809, the Petersons were not to get possession until the next year.

On June 19th, 1810, a Tuesday evening, at the close of a ministerial gathering or conference held at Harrisburg, Pa., Peterson, along with men by the name of Knosky and Walter, was solemnly ordained as a minister in the presence of a large congregation. The ceremony was performed by Dr. Henry Muehlenburg, president of the conference, Dr Helmuth, Sr. and Pastor Shaefer. It was a striking event in the life of this German immigrant. Trained as a printer, with only a common school education, in his native land, he had by persistence overcome the handicaps in his way, and, trusting in Him whom he loved, at last reached the full bloom of a servant of God.

In August 1810, Rev. John D. Peterson, his wife and daughter Amelia, left Harrisburg for their new home in Somerset County, Pa. Little is known of his life during the next nine years. It was spent on the extensive property in Somerset County, and no doubt he preached in the neighboring parishes. It was here that some of his children married, and had children of their own.

On Feb. 1st, 1819, three brothers, John, Jacob and Valentine Fisher, arrived at the Peterson home in Somerset County from York County, Ontario. They were desirous of having the Petersons go to Canada where was a fine settlement of German people in Markham and Vaughan townships, north of the town of York, now Toronto. They needed a minister and so had sent to Pennsylvania for Peterson. The Petersons left on Feb. 10th, 1819, and arrived March 1st, in Vaughan township. Here they made their home with Valentine Fisher until September 21st, 1819, when they bought 50 acres in Markham township from Mr. Wilmot for $160. On this land they later built a new house.

Two years later the Lutheran folk decided to build churches. They were now a thriving community. The first church was built in Vaughan township, the second on the George Schulz land in Markham township, and the third on Phil. Eckhardt's farm. These three were the first Lutheran churches in that

part of Ontario. They were served by Mr. Peterson as pastor until 1827 when he resigned.

In the congregation in Vaughan township, Peterson found the minister's life none too pleasant. One of the leading members, Michael Keffer, disappointed that the building committee did not follow his advice, blamed the minister although the committee assured him that the latter had in no way influenced them. Keffer was a wealthy man and had considerable influence. The result was that some took sides with him and some with the minister. After a dispute over new rules for the church, Peterson resigned from the Vaughan church in September 1827. He had served from March 1819, but had received very little pay from the congregation, as contention had caused many to leave. Keffer later went to the Church of England, to which denomination he had given the land for its first church.

Mr. Peterson continued to serve other congregations in the district until old age forced his retirement. He died in Markham, Jan. 18th, 1848, at the age of 91 years, 1 month, 3 weeks and 3 days. He was spoken of as an humble and sincere Christian, a most affectionate and indulgent husband and father, a sincere friend and an able preacher. He was buried on the 21st of January, the sermon being preached by Rev. P. V. Mayhoffer of the Church of England.

The widow was a kindly woman who loved her family, all of whom were an honour to her. Her father General Von Borck, was a nobleman, a member of a leading Prussian family. She died at Markham, Feb. 5th, 1852, aged 82 years.

By his first wife, Rev. John Peterson had two children. The son, as stated, was killed near Baltimore. The daughter (Anna Henrietta) married Jacob Burckhardt, Jr., in Somerset County, Pa. Several children by the second wife died in infancy. Those who attained to mature years were, Henry William, the subject of this sketch, Philip Frederick, Charles Lewis, J. Henry, Julianna, Mary Ann or Anna Maria and Amelia.

Of these children, Philip Frederick was born May 16th, 1791, and on May 1st, 1828 was married to Eliza Fierheller in Markham, Canada. He died in Markham township in 1880. In 1831 he had purchased lot 19, concession 6, in Markham. He was survived by three daughters, and one son John. This son lived for many years on the old homestead with his sisters, Rebecca, Betsy and Matilda. No member of this family bearing the name of Peterson now lives in Markham or Vaughan.

J. Henry Peterson died at Markham, Ontario, on the 8th of May, 1848, in the 46th year of his age. He was born in Allegheny, Pa., July 16th, 1802.

Mary Ann, the youngest daughter, was born in Somerset County, Pa., September 19th, 1812. She married a man named Spies, and on December, 28th, 1839, their son John Dietrich was born in York County, Ontario.

Julianna was born in Harrisburg, Pa., Aug. 3rd, 1804, and was married at Markham to John Fierheller, Feb. 21st, 1826. They had a son John William, born the 27th of November, 1827. The mother died that evening and was buried on the 30th in the cemetery at Eckhards, north of Toronto.

Amelia was born Jan. 24th, 1810, at Harrisburg, Pa. I have not succeeded so far in obtaining any information in regard to her, although no doubt she had come with the family to Canada.

Charles Lewis Peterson was born in Baltimore, Maryland, September 29th, 1795, just a month after his parents had arrived in that city. He was married to Theresa Boyer of Baltimore, Maryland. In 1826 they settled in Markham township, Ontario, where his father had gone in 1819. In 1835 he moved to Berlin where his brother Henry William had settled in 1832. In 1839 the family went to a farm about one mile from St. Jacobs, and about five years afterwards settled on the homestead property on the Conestogo River, Township of Woolwich. He died at Wellesley, Waterloo County, Jan. 17th, 1876, aged eighty years. Many of his descendants still live in Waterloo County and have been active in its history. His family consisted of Henry William, Andrew Jackson, Mary Ann, Julianna, Louisa, Charlotte, Joseph and Harriett.

Of the children of Charles Lewis Peterson, Henry Lewis was the oldest. He was born in Somerset County, Pa., March 6th, 1822, and died at Hawkesville, Waterloo County, August 20th, 1913, having attained to the great age of ninety-one. He was one of the last surviving pioneers of the early days of the County. He had married Fanny Bristow who died in 1893. In their family a son, Alexander, married Elizabeth Snider, and after her death married his cousin, Margaret Peterson of Guelph. James is living in Cayuga and has four sons and two daughters. Hannah is unmarried. John lives at St. Clements, is married and has two children. Henry lives in Toronto and has two children living, one being Clayton Peterson of Kitchener. Charlotte married C. D. Bowman a well-known resident of Waterloo county and they live near West Montrose and

have children, Edgar, Edith, Hilda, Lida, Stella, Howard and Ruth. Charles the last child of Henry Peterson is living in Hamilton and has one son.

Andrew Jackson, the second child of Charles Lewis and Theresa Boyer Peterson, was born Dec. 12th, 1823, in Somerset County, Pa. and came with his parents to Berlin where he lived and died. He was apprenticed to his uncle, Henry William, in the printing business in Berlin in 1835, later lived in Guelph, taught school in Waterloo County, and held several public offices. He married and the family consisted of Julia; Rebecca who married Robert Smyth, a well-known former merchant of Kitchener who is still living there and has two sons, R. J. and William; Elora; Charles Lewis; Dr. Henry; Dr. David William, and Andrew J.

Mary Ann the third child of Charles Peterson married Wm. Cornell. They had several children of whom only Silas is now living.

The fourth child was Louisa who married C. Connor and they had two children who live in Michigan.

Charlotte, the fifth of the family married Ebenezer Woodward. They have a son, Dr. Woodward, living in Detroit.

Joseph lived most of his life in Kansas, where he died.

Harriett, the youngest child of Charles Lewis married B. Cornell but is now dead.

HENRY WILLIAM PETERSON

Henry William Peterson, distinguished as the publisher of the first German newspaper in Canada, was born at Quakenbrueck, Germany, May 27th, 1793. He was two years of age when his parents moved to Baltimore, Maryland, and he was educated in the schools of Pennsylvania.

He received a deep religious training, and from his youth took an active interest in spreading the Gospel. He also had a literary trend and at an early age entered newspaper work. When only 21 years old, he founded one of the first German newspapers in America. It was published from his print shop in Carlisle, Pa. This paper was called "The German Liberty Flag" and ran from August 27th, 1814 to March 25th, 1817. The only volumes of this paper are now in the University of New York. They are a fine example of printing equal or better than that produced by printers with years of experience.

In or about the year 1824, Peterson came to Canada to see his parents and look over the country. He could not keep

out of the printing trade and assisted his old friend Mr. Gurnett, in the publication of the "Gore Gazette" at Ancaster, then a town of much more importance than Hamilton.

On June 9th, 1825, he was married at Wilmington, Delaware, to Miss Hannah Ann Hendrickson. About the same time he started a printing shop in Dover, Delaware. Here he published for a session or two the "Legislative Reporter." In June 1830, he began the publication of "The Christian Magazine," an undenominational journal. These papers were in the English language. Six issues of the "Christian Magazine" appeared but for want of support it was discontinued. While publishing this paper, Peterson's young wife died and the only account of her death appears in the second number of his little magazine. She died in Dover, Saturday, June 26th, 1830, aged 23 years, 9 months and 26 days. She left one daughter who in later years married A. M. Jackson, who 75 years ago was a well-known resident of Guelph. Mr. Peterson spoke very feelingly of his wife and wrote a poem to her memory, which he published in "The Christian Magazine."

On Feb. 12th, 1831, Mr. Peterson married at Dover, Delaware, Mrs. Harriett Middleton Clayton Douglas. She was the widow of Walter Douglas, and was born May 6th, 1798 at Dagsboro, Sussex County, Delaware. Her parents were Mr. and Mrs. James Clayton, leading residents of that community. Her father was descended from one of the most noted families of colonial days. His great grandfather was Joshua Clayton who was said to have come to Pennsylvania with William Penn and his sons and located in Kent County, Delaware as early as 1695. Mrs. Douglas was a woman of rare ability, and made Mr. Peterson a devoted wife. By her first husband she had three children one, Harriett, dying in youth. The others were Margaret Ann and James Clayton Douglas. Margaret married Joseph P. Comegys, a son of C. P. Comegys, Governor of Delaware. He became one of the leading jurists of America, and Chief Justice of his State. One child of this union who survived until 1928 was Harriett Comegys of Dover, Delaware. In her declining years she was cared for by Margaret Peterson, of Guelph, Ontario, her niece, the granddaughter of Henry William Peterson.

James Douglas had two children, one of whom married Francis Buck of Delaware, and their son is now Governor of that State, and is married to a daughter of Coleman DuPont.

Mrs. Peterson was a sister of John M. Clayton, one of the most beloved men of America, one of its great orators and statesmen. He was for many years a United States Senator, serving with Webster, Clay, Calhoun and Benton with whom

he ranked as an equal. He was Secretary of State of the United States under President Taylor, and was joint author of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, between the United States and Great Britain. His life was greatly saddened by the early death of his wife, and both his sons died as promising young men, leaving the father alone. Thus he took a kindly interest in relatives, and was ever a close friend and adviser of his brother-in-law, Henry William Peterson, and his son, Henry William, Jr.

After the marriage of Henry William Peterson to Mrs. Douglas, they came to Canada, going to his father's home in Markham township, York County. It was there that Henry William, their son was born, Dec. 13th, 1831.

Henry William Peterson, Sr., is believed to have made his first visit to Waterloo township in November of 1832. He came to look over the German settlement and to minister to the people of the Lutheran faith, those of the Mennonite following being under the care of Bishop Eby. He made the difficulty journey from York on horse back and on his arrival was made welcome by the German settlers. On Sunday, November 18th, 1832, he recorded the following, "Stayed all day at Benjamin Eby's, went with him and his family to the meeting or church. He prayed and preached well. He is Bishop of the Mennonite Society of Waterloo. He is a good man."

Peterson's first burial service was at Berlin, August 8th, 1833, over the remains of Susan Bettschen who was buried in the new burying ground, where he had founded the church. Here also was buried Harriett Peterson, his own little daughter. She was born at Berlin, Waterloo township, August 28th, 1834, and died October 1st, the same year. Her death was a sad blow to the parents who so dearly loved their children. Henry William now became their idol and many are the written words of love and affection recorded by the parents with regard to him.

Mrs. Peterson came to Berlin shortly after her husband but as it was difficult to find a dwelling place, they suffered considerable inconvenience. They were very poor. Young Peterson had been making his own way in life for many years, and his printing ventures had not been a success as far as making money was concerned. The new conditions under which they lived at Berlin must have been very trying to Mrs. Peterson. Reared in luxury and comfort, amidst the aristocracy of Maryland, she was now living in about as primitive a condition as could be found. But history tells us that she met every difficulty with courage and cheerfulness, and proved to be a

worthy mate for the young pioneer settler. Mr. Peterson, though not ordained as a minister, was a true follower of God and a worthy son of his father, the minister at Markham. I have Mrs. Peterson's New Testament, and on the fly leaf is written by her son the following, "This was my dear Mother's Testament, and to my knowledge always faithfully and constantly read, her constant companion. Her last words evidenced the peacefulness of a life always that of a true Christian."

It was natural that Mr. Peterson should drift into his old profession or trade, that of a printer. But what a small place to start in! Berlin was then only a tiny settlement, without a post office, and its stores very small indeed. Yet the community consisted of an industrious people, hardy, thrifty Pennsylvania Dutch, whose farms to this day bear evidence of the ability of their founders. In 1831 Adam Fergusson, the founder of Fergus, who travelled through the German settlements, writes of the fine farms he saw and noted what an industrious people he found. This was the class and type of people Henry William Peterson chose to serve, and as early as 1835 he established a printing shop in Berlin. In his venture he had the help of many settlers as is shown in the first issue of the newspaper, which appeared August 27th, 1835 and in which Mr. Peterson writes the following, "I owe it to you in the first issue of this paper to make known who were my friends in establishing this printing office. I have only time now to say that I am very thankful to all my good friends and real supporters. I owe thanks in particular to Benjamin Eby and Jacob S. Schumacher. Below I give the list of subscriptions and the names of my supporters." Then followed a long list of names, pioneer settlers of Waterloo who were generous in their support of Peterson. Their proposition was as follows, "It is the general and hearty wish of the German people in Upper Canada that a German paper and German books be printed in this country and since there is an opportunity to attain this and the printer has no means himself, the undersigned offer to provide the printing office. Each one of us who pays $20 will receive one share. All shareholders give their money for five years without interest. If Peterson, the printer, wants to become owner of the printing office after five years he may do so by returning the money which we are providing. Each year he must give us $2 in return and whatever is not paid after five years is subject to interest."

This was the beginning of the first newspaper in the German language in Canada. The long list of subscribers to the above document testifies to the intelligence of the German people and their desire to have newspapers and books in their own

tongue. If the neighboring English communities had had as many enterprising settlers they would have had newspapers long before they did. In the first issue of the newspaper Mr. Peterson describes the village as follows, "The town of Berlin is located in the centre of Waterloo Township which is thickly settled with German farmers who came many years ago from Pennsylvania. Berlin is in a flourishing condition with all kinds of diligent tradesmen among them a maker of spinning wheels and chairs, a hat maker, four cabinet makers and carpenters, one blacksmith, three storekeepers, two shoemakers, one weaver, one tailor, one mason, one wagon-maker, one hotel-keeper, one doctor. There are to-day 25 dwellings. The large hotel erected by Frederick Gaukel is very noteworthy."

The printing press used by Peterson was brought from Pennsylvania by oxen. The first printing done on it at Berlin and still in existence is an announcement sheet dated 8th of August, 1835. It is the oldest existing printing done in British North America in the German language. It announces that church services will be held by the Rev. John Bernheim at Berlin, August 9th; at Tromps, Sunday, August 16th; Wilmot, that afternoon; Aug. 19th in Berlin; Aug. 23rd in Berlin and also at Hilborn's Meeting House, August 30th, in Preston in the morning and in the afternoon at Berlin.

On August 27th, 1835, the first number of the newspaper, "The Canada Museum" appeared at Berlin from Peterson's newly established printing shop. It was the first German newspaper in Canada. It is fortunate that a complete set of the issues of this newspaper is in existence. There are two volumes of the first year, the writer owns volumes number two and three, while four and five are owned by relatives. These are the only known volumes and they are an example of beautiful workmanship. They show an able editorship, not surpassed in any of the English Canadian papers of that day.

Mr. Peterson had associated with him for a time in the publishing of his paper, Mr. Christian Enslin, who became a well-known man in Waterloo County. Mr. Enslin had come to Berlin in 1833 where he died March 30th, 1856. He also established a bookbindery in Berlin, and, after Mr. Peterson sold out to Henry Eby, who learned the trade in his shop, Mr. Enslin edited the paper then started by Mr. Eby.

The first book in the German language printed in Canada was compiled and published by Mr. Peterson. It was a collection of songs or hymns for the Christian people of Berlin and district. It is dated the 24th of September, 1836, and is called the first edition. A very fine copy of this book is now in my possession, and so far as can be ascertained is the only copy known. It

was Mr. Peterson's personal copy and is inscribed with his name. The second edition of this book appeared in Berlin by the same printer in 1838. He also published other books of a religious nature, only a few copies now being known. A very great rarity printed by Peterson is an almanac, issued in the years 1838, 1839 and 1840. Copies are now in my possession and contain in addition personal notes by the printer, Mr. Peterson. No other copies of these almanacs are known to be in existence.

Some of the notes in these almanacs in Mr. Peterson's hand writing are as follows:

March 20th, 1838—Mr. John Dobbin discontinued school.

August 29th, 1838—My dear Harriet left Berlin for Dundas.

September 1st, 1838—My dear Harriett left Dundas for Toronto on her journey to Dover. Sailed from Toronto in the Commodore Barrie.

September 7th, 1838—My dear Harriett arrived at Dover.

November 7th, 1838—My dear wife returned from Dover, Del., this evening—safe—thank the Lord.

April 6th, 1839—Received today 104 signers to a petition praying for a County Registry in Berlin.

April 17th, 1839—Jonas Eby began my wood house, on Wednesday at noon. Price $13.

May 27th, 1839—Received a white cow calf named Milky from Samuel Shantz. The calf aged about 5 weeks.

On Saturday, June 15th, 1839, Andrew Jackson Peterson arrived at Berlin, U. C. He will be 16 years old on the 12th day of Dec. 1839.

Saturday, July 27th, 1839—Henry B. Eby, became free from his apprenticeship to me.

Monday, August 19th, 1839, Henry B. Eby went to Hamilton to seek employment as a journeyman printer.

Monday, September 2nd. 1839—My son, H. William P. for the first time alone, "carried out" my paper, The Canada Museum, No. 34, Vol. 4.

Friday, Oct. 11th, 1839—Our son William became exceedingly ill—caught bilious fever, and continued ill for two weeks.

Sunday, Nov. 10th, 1839—This day our dear little son William is so far recovered that he has gone to the German Sunday school in Berlin. The day is fine.

December 17th, 1840—Henry William Peterson joined Methodist Meeting. On the 20th received a certificate.

This concludes his notes. Mr. Peterson was for many years a prominent Methodist. His name was in the list of the first pew-holders in the Norfolk street Methodist Church in Guelph when it was opened in 1856. Although he died before his subscription to the building fund became due, it was paid by his son. In this same church and also a first pew-holder was John McLean, the discoverer of the Grand Falls of Labrador and a personal friend of both the Petersons, father and son. He taught the son, Henry William, how to play chess.

Mr. Peterson worked hard while in Berlin to secure a post-office for the village, and at last succeeded. He also led the movement to give the district a magistrate, and in 1838 was appointed the magistrate himself. He was thus one of the earliest magistrates in the province and especially in the Western District. He carefully recorded the deaths, births and baptisms in the infant village and these constitute a valuable record to-day.

In 1838, the District of Wellington was set apart as a separate district, comprising the present counties of Waterloo, Wellington, Grey and part of Dufferin. After a contest between Guelph, Galt and Fergus for the County seat, Guelph won out, and in 1842 the first Council meeting was held there. Henry William Peterson of Berlin was appointed the first Registrar, and in 1843 moved to Guelph where he assumed the duties of office. The old home was on Waterloo Avenue, only a block from the Hamilton highway. This house is still standing and is a very desirable residence. The Peterson home was in later years a magnificent residence in beautiful grounds on Water street. This was where all the early day records of Berlin belonging to its first publisher were preserved.

Henry William Peterson, Sr., was received into the Masonic Order in 1821 at Mount Lebanon, Pa. His son also joined the same order at St. Andrew's Lodge, Toronto, 23rd of May, 1859.

Mr. Peterson's wife, formerly Harriett Clayton, died in Guelph, April 18th, 1852, and was buried in the old cemetery on the Square, but was later removed to the present cemetery where she rests with her husband under a fine monument erected by the son, Henry William Peterson. Mr. Peterson died in Guelph on Sunday, June 12th, 1859. He had been taken ill on the 30th of May of peritonitis, and was attended by Drs. Howitt and Parker, but medical skill proved of no avail, and one of the finest men of the Province passed away. He dearly

loved his home and family. Life had been a long hard struggle for him, beginning with the days of a printer's "devil" and ending at Guelph, where for a considerable number of years he was blessed with more comforts than had been his lot in the pioneer struggles in Pennsylvania, Maryland and Waterloo township in Canada. It is indeed fitting that he should be remembered on the 100th anniversary of his coming to Canada. In December it is just a hundred years since his son Henry William was born in Markham township, York County, Ontario, the parents arriving there in 1831.

This son born on Dec. 15th, 1831 was named Henry William. At an early age he assisted his father in his printing shop in Berlin, Ont. After the family moved to Guelph, he attended the first District Grammar School under A. C. Verner. He attended Upper Canada College from 1846 to 1849 and was one of its most brilliant pupils, winning many honors and prizes. He established a law office in Guelph, and was for many years in partnership under firm name of Lemon and Peterson. He held the office of County Crown Attorney of Wellington County for a long time, and was recognized as one of the ablest lawyers of his day. Mr. Peterson served as Mayor of Guelph, and for years was the leading member of the School Board. He married Emma, daughter of Sheriff Grange of Guelph, and to them were born, Douglas, William, Ellen, Clayton, John and Margaret Peterson. Of these only three are now living, Clayton in Toronto, John in Detroit, and Margaret in Dover, Delaware. Mr. Peterson died in Guelph July 17th, 1913 in his eighty-third year.

What a change there is to-day from the days of Henry William Peterson! Then it took many hours to set up and print a small newspaper and now modern devices make it a work of a few. But the efforts of to-day are small in comparison with the struggles and successes of a 100 years ago. Much better it would be for many of us if we had to live under the self same conditions to-day.

WATERLOO PIONEERS' FURNITURE

By Mrs. E. S. Sargeant and Mrs. John Goldie

The story of the taking up of land in Waterloo County by settlers from Pennsylvania is so thoroughly familiar to members of this society that is is unnecessary to reiterate it. What furniture did these settlers bring? How did they set up their simple households?

When an old farmhouse, particularly a Mennonite farmhouse, is broken up to-day there are certain almost inevitable articles among the household effects — a kitchen dresser, a drop leaf table, small pine chairs, pine rocking chairs with and without arms, rope beds, pine blanket chests, pine, maple and cherry chests of drawers, wool and heavy cotton woven bedspreads.

These pieces resemble closely the early Pennsylvania antiques.

The typical corner cupboard, or kitchen dresser — and one finds many identical examples — is of a large type, about four feet across the front, and about seven and a half feet high. It generally comes in two pieces, the lower half with two shallow drawers and two cupboards, the upper half a china cupboard with two latticed glass doors, and heart shaped shelves topped by a simple and well proportioned cornice. Mr. Emil Quirmbach of Kitchener has a particularly well executed example in cherry. The workmanship is beautiful, with every joint dowelled and not a nail in the piece. This piece is at least a hundred years old, and belonged to Mr. Quirmbach's grandmother. It has all the characteristics mentioned except the lattice. The marks on the side panels of the glass doors show that the lattice, now unfortunately missing, was originally there. Kitchen dressers of the straight type are much the same in proportion and design as the corner cupboard, except that in the straight type the lower cupboard usually protrudes about six inches, making a dresser shelf beneath the china cupboard. In this type the china cupcoard is about a foot deep, the lower cupboard about a foot and a half. Both types of kitchen dresser were generally made of pine, (often quaintly painted in elaborate graining to imitate mahogany), occasionally in cherry.

The drop leaf table of hardwood is usually cherry, later ones with more elaborately turned legs are of walnut. These tables when folded measure about 2 feet by 4 feet, with long leaves, sometimes almost touching the floor. The leaves are generally supported by an arm flush with the side of the table when the leaves are down and revolving on a centre axis.

Owing to these supports, the drop leaf table is generally without a drawer. Occasional examples are found with an extra swinging leg on each side instead of the arm. The legs are tapering or slightly turned near the foot.

Pine chairs of a simple kitchen type come in a variety of charming designs, painted black with gilt or floral trimmings, or in an imitation of mahogany. The pine arm chairs, with a comfortably shaped seat, high spindle backs and with or without arms are painted in the same way as the straight chairs.

The early beds were the rope beds. They were made of pine, maple, and very occasionally cherry. They consist of four posts, usually of maple, square where the rails join and with simply turned finials and legs. The head and foot boards are of pine, the head of the bed distinguished by a turned maple bar above the pine head board. This bar and the head and foot board have rounded ends, pegged securely into the maple posts. The round rails of the bed are always hardwood, and each end is grooved in a screw, the posts having a hole with screw turning into which the rails fit. The rails are studded with wooden pegs to hold the ropes with which the beds were strung. The feather bed or straw tick went on top of the ropes. The construction of the beds was exceedingly simple, with no nails, the only cabinet work being the turning of the posts, screw holes, and screw ends of the rails.

The dower, or blanket chests are of pine, varying in size from two to six feet in length. They are a fairly deep chest with a hinged lid and two shallow drawers with wooden knobs beneath. They have usually a simple key leg. The smaller sizes were used as trunks by the Mennonite women. These chests are exactly like their Pennsylvania prototypes.

The best examples of the early type of chest of drawers are those which are executed in cherry contrasted with maple. This is an inheritance, via the native American cabinetmakers, of Sheraton's use of mahogany and satinwood. The body of the chest is of cherry, the face of the drawers is sometimes maple outlined in cherry, sometimes vice versa. Two maple posts support deep, slightly overhanging upper drawers. These posts are simply turned like the bed posts. The skill of the individual maker is apparent in the proportion of the drawers. The chest illustrated is chosen because of the singularly harmonious relation of the drawers to each other.

That the woven bedspreads were often brought along from Pennsylvania is apparent by the fact that one was recently sold in New Germany which had "Allentown" woven in the

RUSH BOTTOM CHAIRS, THE HIGH ONE 100 YEARS OLD, MADE BY JACOB HAILER WHO HAD A SHOP FOR 45 YEARS ON KING ST., NORTH SIDE, A LITTLE EAST OF SCOTT ST.

BERGEY CRIB

CHEST OF DRAWERS

corner. Others are found with the names of the weavers, Waterloo County names, woven in.

Where was this furniture made? How was it made?

Some pieces may have been brought from Pennsylvania, but much of the pioneer furniture was undoubtedly made in Waterloo County. The Bergey crib herewith illustrated was made near New Dundee, not by a cabinet maker, but by a member of the family. The legs and spindles were probably turned at a mill or shop, possibly that of Jacob Hailer. He opened a small shop in Berlin in 1833 where he made rush bottomed chairs and rockers. He was particularly skilled at turning on his lathe. In like manner the posts and screw-ended rails of the rope beds were probably taken to some lathe to be turned, and then put together at home. The pine head boards were probably sawed at home, maple being both hard to cut and difficult to obtain in proper widths. In 1830, Treusch, at Wellesley, had also a small cabinet shop. With at least two cabinet shops as early as 1830, operating lathes, the general Pennsylvania character of the designs, and the direct tracing of several pieces to home manufacture, it seems probable that the early settler made much of his furniture, taking the turned parts to a shop. Mr. Panabaker speaks of a chest of drawers made about the thirties by an ancestor of his, not in a cabinet shop, but on the farm. The only pieces of furniture a settler, having to bring his family and goods into Canada in covered wagons would be apt to carry with him would be dower chests and chests of drawers, containers for the clothing and bedding, which he would require immediately upon arrival. Chairs, tables and bedsteads could await their turn.

HISTORY OF THE MILITIA IN WATERLOO COUNTY

The material for this reading is taken from the History of The Scots Fusiliers of Canada (formerly The North Waterloo Regiment) as compiled during the past two years by Capt. E. C. Shelley, the Regimental Historian.

Owing to the limited time at my disposal only a brief outline of the Militia Activities will be attempted. At the outset I would like to make it clear that prior to the year 1914 the militia organization referred to in these records was drawn from all parts of Waterloo County. During that year, however, the County was divided into South and North Waterloo, with separate militia units authorized in each portion. For the period following 1914 this paper deals with the history of the unit in North Waterloo.

Before the year 1866, very little is on record regarding the Militia in Western Ontario, and it appears to have consisted of isolated companies. The organization existing in Waterloo County was known as the Waterloo Militia.

The January 5th issue of the "Volksblatt" of 1865 refers to a draft of men from the 2nd Battalion of Militia for Waterloo County, and gives a list of the men called out in New Hamburg and Berlin.

The January 12th issue of the same paper contained a list of about 800 names of those drafted in various parts of the County — those from Berlin totalled eighty-one, including the following:

August Kimmel, Joseph Wagner, H. Andrews, Hugo Kranz, Alex Miller, Henry Mogk, Martin Messner, Geo. Schwenn, Simon Roy, Henry Wasser, John Scharlock, Philip Motz, Henry Kimmel, William Spiers, John Fennell and William Millar.

1866— In the year 1866, the volunteer force of Ontario and Quebec was increased from 19,597 to a total of 33,754, and the Adjutant General was authorized to form the isolated companies of the Militia into provisional Battalions, with permanent staffs, and wherever possible the Battalions were organized by Counties.

The 29th Waterloo Battalion of Infantry was then organized with Headquarters in Berlin under the command of Lieut.-Col. Kenneth Goodman. Eight Companies were authorized, but for several years the records show only six of these to have actively trained.

No. 1 Company at New Hamburg.
No. 2 Company at Galt.
No. 3 Company at Waterloo.
No. 4 Company at Cross Hill.
No. 5 Company at Berlin.
No. 6 Company at Ayr.

At the end of May and early in June of 1866, the three Companies from New Hamburg, Galt and Waterloo were called out to take part in repulsing the Fenians on the Niagara border, and after three weeks of active service they were relieved and sent home.

1867— In 1867 no training was carried out.

1868— In 1868 the Battalion did spring training at New Hamburg, and in September of the same year they trained again at Galt, mustering 22 Officers and 232 other ranks. On September 28th Colours were presented to the Battalion by a number of Galt ladies, who had raised sufficient funds for that purpose.

It is noted that this set of Colours was carried by the 29th Waterloo Battalion for 33 years, being finally deposited in Trinity Church, Galt, in 1901.

In 1868 eight days' drill was authorized, the Government grant was $1.00 per day per man, and the Battalion had to deduct sufficient to take care of rations and other expenses, leaving each man about $4.00 for his pay. The citizens of Galt provided billets for the men that year.

1869— No Drill.

1870— No Drill.

1871— The Battalion went to Camp at Goderich for 16 days with Lieut.-Col. A. J. McMillan, in command, strength 18 Officers and 238 other ranks.

1872— Sixteen days training was carried out at Windsor with Major T. Peck in command, and a total strength of 265 all ranks.

1873— No Drill.

1874— Twelve days training was carried out at Guelph, with 227 all ranks.

1875— The Battalion took part in a Brigade Camp held at Guelph, and paraded 225 all ranks, Lieut.-Col. T. Peck was then in command.

1876— The 29th Battalion was allowed to carry out 8 days drill by Companies at their local Headquarters.

1877— No Drill.

1878— The Battalion did its training at its own Camp near Berlin, and the District Staff Officer was highly pleased and complimented Lieut.-Col. Peck on general appearance and efficiency of his unit.

1879— No Drill.

1880— Brigade Camp at London.

1881— No Drill.

1882— The Battalion attended Camp at London under command of Lieut.-Col. G. Hespeler — 158 strong.

1883— No Drill.

1884— Training was carried out at London, 175 strong, and the Headquarters' Staff was very much disappointed in the showing made.

1885—)
1886—) No Drill.
1887—)

1888— The Battalion trained at Camp in Stratford, and received a very poor report from District Headquarters on its state of efficiency.

1889— No Drill.

1890— The unit trained again at Stratford with a strength of 221 all ranks.

1891— No Drill.

1892— Training was carried out at London with Lieut.-Col. Laing Cowan in Command, strength 168 all ranks, and was complimented on the improvement in its personnel.

1893— No Camp was held, but the Battalion had two representatives on the Canadian Bisley team—

Lieut. John Limpert.

Regimental Q. M. Sergt. Jardine.

The Battalion took part in a big celebration held in Berlin on the 24th of May.

1894—)
1895—)
1896—)
1897—)
1898—) 10 Years no Camp recorded.
1899—)
1900—)
1901—)
1902—)
1903—)

1898, District Headquarters approved a Badge for the Battalion, consisting of a mpale Leaf in Gilt Metal, on which was a garter with buckle, bearing the words—"Waterloo Battalion of Infantry," encircling the number 29, and bearing the motto "Defence no Defiance" on a scroll at the base, the whole Badge being surmounted by an Imperial Crown.

1904— The Battalion attended the annual Camp at London under Lieut.-Col. G. Atcheson, with 203 all ranks.

1905— The name of the unit was changed from "The 29th Waterloo Battalion" to "The 29th Waterloo Regiment" and a new Badge authorized, bearing this name.

1906—)
1907—)
1908—) 6 Years no Camp recorded.
1909—)
1910—)
1911—)

In 1906, Lieut.-Col. H. Martin took command, and in 1908 he was succeeded by Lieut.-Col. A. J. Oliver.

1912— In 1912, the 29th Regiment was re-organized with 8 companies authorized—

3 Companies & H. Q. at Galt.
1 Company at Preston.
1 Company at Hespeler.
1 Company at New Hamburg.
1 Company at Elmira.
1 Company at Berlin.

1913— Early in 1913 the history refers to the Annual Meeting of "Greys Horse" at Woodstock, Lieut.-Col. W. M. Davis in command. C. Squadron of this Cavalry Regiment having been organized and trained in Waterloo County with Headquarters in Berlin.

1913— The 29th Regiment was again reorganized under Lieut.-Col. Oliver, with four companies in Galt, and the Regimental Band continued in Berlin.

1914— The 29th Regiment organized a band in Galt and the Regimental Band in Berlin was for a few months without any Militia connection until in September of that year Lieut.-Col. H. J. Bowman was authorized to organize a new City Regiment with Headquarters in Berlin, and which shortly afterwards was designated the 108th Regiment.

1915— In November, 1915, the 118th Battalion was authorized to train for overseas service, with Lieut.-Col. W. M. O. Lochead in Command.

1920— In October, 1920, the 108th Regiment was reorganized and designated the North Waterloo Regiment, with Lieut.-Col. Lochead in Command.

1921—)
1922—) No training for three years.
1923—)

1924— In the spring of 1924 the North Waterloo Regiment commenced training actively in Kitchener and in October Lieut.-Col. W. M. O. Lochead retired from the Command to be succeeded by Lieut.-Col. H. W. Scruton, M.C.

1925— Training was carried out in Kitchener.

1926— The Regiment sent a detachment of 47 all ranks to Carlings Heights, London, to take part in the first training camp to be held there since the close of the war.

In October 1926 Lieut.-Col. D. G. McIntosh succeeded Lieut.-Col. Scruton, M.C. in Command when the latter resigned on moving to New Brunswick, New Jersey.

1927— The 1927 training was carried out in Kitchener and a weekend camp held in Doon. The new Regimental Badge was authorized by Militia Headquarters at Ottawa and adopted by the unit.

1928— The North Waterloo Regiment became allied with a famous British Regiment the Royal Scots Fusiliers with Headquarters in Ayr, Scotland, and due to this affiliation the name was changed to The Scots Fusiliers of Canada. The change also entailed new uniforms consisting of Glengarry cap, cut away tunic and tartan trews.

During the years 1928-1929-1930 and 1931 the training was carried out at the Regimental Headquarters in Kitchener and each year the Regiment carried out a three day training camp over Labor Day at Paradise Lake camp through the courtesy of the Kitchener and Waterloo Kiwanis Club.

The Department of National Defence saw fit to provide the unit with armoury accommodation on the sixth floor of the Dunker Building and these splendid quarters were taken over on April the first, 1930.

Lieut.-Col. McIntosh's term of command expired on October 1st, 1930, when he was succeeded by the writer.

The most outstanding event in the history of the Regiment during recent years was the visit of Lord Trenchard, Marshal of the Royal Air Force and Colonel of the Royal Scots Fusiliers which took place last month (October 1931).

Lord Trenchard came to Canada for the express purpose of visiting the Regiment and on the night of his inspection the parade formed up 254 strong, the largest turnout on record.

E. G. BARRIE, LIEUT.-COL.
Kitchener, Ont.

ROLL NUMBER TWO OF THE SEVENTH COMPANY OF THE FIRST BATTALION OF WATERLOO MILITIA FOR THE YEAR 1857

Limits of Company

All residing on the 7th, 8th and 9th Concessions of the Township of Dumfries from Lot No. 33 to the boundary of the township inclusive.

Officers Captain	Lieut.	Ensgn.	Total
William Dolman	Andrew Rodchester	James Edgar	3
Unmarried Men			
Chezsther Bawtinhamer	William Goldie	Peter McGregor	
Mathew Muir	Fergus McClement	William Fair	
Peter McNewen	Adam Donalds	John Kay	
Adam Gladstones	James Mimino	James Kay	
Samuel Flanagan	Reizer McClary	Hugh Kay	
Thomas Hofkirk	Alex. Shepherd	Robert Pringle	
Henry McVittie	Duncan Shepherd	William Pringle	
William Rome	William Tilley	John Nelson	
William Rechson	James Brimner	William Carruthers	
Robert Reid	David Goldie	Alex. McBain	
Robert Kay	Henry Manson	James Baird	
John Garden	Adam Manson	John Easton	
Michael Carol	Alex. Kay	John Edgar	
Peter Bawtinhamer	John Haddy	Alex. Edgar	
Walter Linton	David Loughland	William Edgar	
James Kennedy	James Loughland	George McClugh	
Timothy Avinton	William Loughland		
William Coutts	Theo. Black		
James Coutts	Thos. McCish		
James Hott	James Somerville		59
Married Men			
John Mitchell	Walter Gladstone	William McGavir	
James Hastie	Francis Cassady	Samuel Weir	
William Smith	John Brydon	William McGregor	
John Campbell	James Armstrong	Robert Watson	
James Dubeler	John Crozier	Robert Hall	
Robert McLean	George Snow	James Gustin	
William Gilgour	David Mitchell	John McGregor	
George Scott	George McDonald	Thomas Calwell	
William Brown	William Bell	Emanuel Picket	
James Best	Joseph Kilgour	John Drysdate	
William Adams	Munzo Wallace	William Baker	
Robert Anderson	William McMoris	Andrew Hope	
George Rutherford	Andrew Scott	David Weir	
William B. Currie	Andrew Dunlap	Justive Vanderlap	

William Henderson	Theo. Edgar	James McRae	
Archibald Watson	James McCormic	James Blake	
William Scott	William Anderson	John Schmitt	
Thomas Rome	William Sheurman	Charles Maier	
Hugh Cuthbertson	James Aulee	James Gladstones	
John Wyllie	William Risdale	John Murray	
Robert Scott	William Loughland	Robert Hyle	
John Wilson	Peter Hope	Wm. Rathbun	
John Titford	Henry White	James Young	
Alexander Rose	Thomas Hope		71

Widowers with children

Donald McKensey	James Black		2

Reserve Men, 40 but under 60

Robert McLean	Walter Carruthers	John Stewart	
George Alchin	Miller Flewery	James Whetford	
Peter Gambell	Ebenezer Garden	Joseph Kilgour	
John Renwick	Thos. Carney	William Walker	
Alex. Russell	Alex. Peterie	Richard Senior	
William Gummer	James Robson	Daniel Mauley	
Thos. Linch	Thos. Robson	Robert Gladstones	
Timothy Avinton	Robert Morton	John Mitchell	
Charles Ross	Wm. Helem	James Huchison	
Adam Hasell	Hugh McRae	Wm. McDonald	
Robert Fulton	Peter Cunningham	Thos. Veitch	
Robert More	John Ireland	Wm. Anderson	
Wm. Hall	John Douglas		
Thos. Anderson	John Bragar		41

Total Rank and File from 18 to 60 176

From the original roll in the Archives of the Waterloo Historical Society, donated by Miss Elizabeth Dolman Watson of Ayr.

REMINISCENCES OF BERLIN (NOW KITCHENER)

By Jacob Stroh

Contributed by Joseph M. Snyder

Part II.—Churches, Roads, Miscellaneous

EARLY CHURCHES

The Mennonites who were the first and only settlers in this district up to about 1820 held their services in the homes of the people until, in 1813, a log church was erected on the site of the present church on East King Street. The adjoining cemetery was the first and largest in the district. It was generously open also to other denominations. Joseph Bechtel was the first Mennonite minister and served until 1810 when he was succeeded by Bishop Benjamin Eby. In 1834 the log church was replaced by a frame building.

Henry William Peterson, publisher of the "Canada Museum" officiated at funerals, baptisms, etc., and also informally as preacher during the years 1832-1835.

Rev. Frederick William Bindemann, Lutheran, was the first regularly ordained resident minister in Berlin. People of all denominations came to him to be married, even Mennonites. He had at times three to five weddings in a week. Mrs. Bindemann was a popular assistant to her husband. She had a fine singing voice and taught the confirmation classes in singing. Mr. Bindemann was in Berlin as early as 1833. He baptized the author's aunt in 1836.

In 1841 the Wesleyan Methodist Church was erected on Church Street, east of Benton. It was a frame building accommodating about 200 people and cost about $1,000. West of the church up to Benton Street, was the cemetery.

In 1842 the members of the Swedenborgian Church used to meet in Enslin's book bindery, — in fine weather in the adjoining orchard. In the same year an undenominational church was erected on Frederick Street, not far from King Street, and was called the Free Church. Funds for the building were raised by subscription. It was used by different denominations who, had no church of their own; the Swedenborgians who adopted the name of the New Jerusalem congregation, Rev. Bindemann with his people, and several other denominations.

The first Evangelical Church was erected on Queen Street South, near the end of Church Street in 1841. This was a

frame building, size 34 ft. by 40 ft., cost $1,000 and seating capacity 250. Rev. William Schmidt was an early minister. In 1866 this building was moved to Elgin Street and used as a tannery by Ringle and Stroh. Later on it became a dwelling and so continues to the present. In place of the old church a new brick church was erected in 1866 with a parsonage alongside. This building, still standing, is now used as shops and dwellings, with a garage at the rear. The Evangelical church cemetery was a small plot on Benton Street, next to the Methodist cemetery.

In 1847 the New Jerusalem Church, Swedenborgian, was erected on the westerly corner of Benton and Church Streets; a white frame building, cost $400, seating capacity 150. A driving shed was nearby on Benton Street and a neat fence enclosed the church grounds next to which, on Church Street, was the cemetery belonging to the church. Rev. John Harbon was the first minister, 1844-1852. Later Rev. F. W. Tuerk was minister for many years, from 1857 on.

Dr. Scott, first warden of Waterloo County and first reeve of Berlin, was buried in the Swedenborgian cemetery on Church Street. Pioneer Christian Enslin was also buried there. About 1874 this cemetary and all surrounding ones were discontinued, and the graves, monuments, etc., moved to the then new Mount Hope Cemetery.

In 1848 the St. Paul's Lutheran Church was erected on the South corner of Church and Queen Streets, the building parallel to Queen Street, and well above it with ground held by a high retaining wall. The church was 35 ft. by 50 ft. and cost about $1,800. Rev. F. W. Bindemann was the first pastor. The floor level of the building was 15 ft. or more above the street. Approach steps led from Church Street. The church spire is said to have reached a height of 100 ft. above the street. During erection of the building the gable end was blown in by a strong wind. Adjoining the church was the Lutheran Cemetery. In 1854, fourteen children, who had died of cholera, were buried in a row in this cemetery. Their parents were immigrants from Germany. In 1862 the church was known by the name "Deutsche Protestantische Evangelische Christliche Gemeinde," pastor Rev. F. W. Bindemann.

The Baptist Church plot was next south of the Swedenborgians, on Benton Street. The church was built about 1854, brick, size 40 ft. by 60 ft., cost $1300., seating capacity about 300. The minister in 1864 was the Rev. H. Schneider.*

The bodies from the cluster of cemeteries on Church and Benton Streets were, as stated, removed to Mount Hope Cemetery, where the various Church Societies had bought

*Statistics here and above given are from the J. Sutherland Directory of 1864.

plots for their respective congregations. Final removals were made about 1874; a number that had been long buried were left, until perhaps found in cellar excavations for the dwellings now occupying the ground of the former cemeteries.

The first Catholic Church, the old St. Mary's Church on the south corner of Weber and Young Streets, was built 1854–56. The corner stone was laid about August 1854. It was intended to complete the building in 1855, but when the walls, of red brick, were about two feet from the top the brick gave out and no more could be had. Then in 1856 they could get no red brick, so the upper two feet were laid with white brick. This gave the building an odd appearance until, many years later, the whole was painted red. John Dauberger, whose brick yard was back of the east corner of Queen and Ellen Streets, where his house is still standing, supplied the brick for the church as well as for the Sacristy and the school some years later. Bishop Farrel dedicated the church in 1856. During the first years, with the congregation very small, there was no regular priest for this church, intermittent supply being had from St. Agatha. From 1866 on Rev. Dr. Louis Funcken was for many years rector of old St. Mary's church.*

In the early days graves were marked with head boards, called Wooden Grave Stones. Later a suitable sand stone was found in Waterloo Township. William Brown, who, was the first tombstone maker in Berlin, used this sandstone for his work. In 1855 he supplied such a stone for the grave of the author's grandmother, who died in 1827. In the old Mennonite Cemetery, King Street East, there are several of these sandstone gravestones.

LAW AND ORDER

In the early days of the community, consisting as it did wholly of Mennonites with later only a sprinkling of others, local government was under the Mennonite Church discipline, with Bishop Benjamin Eby as chief factotum. There were no local courts of any kind. If a wrong was committed complaint was laid with the elders of the church. The convicted offender had either to make proper amends or be deprived of church privileges, a dreaded alternative. This church government continued until well after 1820.

When the later Waterloo County was comprised in the Halton District, court would sit either in Hamilton or Toronto, and local Mennonites were frequently called on to attend at either place as juryman. They were not compelled to take the oath, but simply to affirm, by holding up their hands.

After 1842 courts were at Guelph, Wellington County,

*Spetz's History of the Catholic Church in Waterloo County.

to which the local district then belonged. There were however Division Courts, first in Preston and later in Berlin.

On organization of Waterloo County, in 1852, Berlin was hardly thought of as County Town; the idea to have it so appears to have emanated from Guelph, in jealousy of Galt, which was by far the most considerable place in the new County. There was even talk, then as later, of a separate County with Galt as County Town. Vigorous agitation, led by such men as Dr. Scott, Carl Ahrens, Stroh and Fred Gaukel, the latter donating the site for the County buildings, and its central location, decided in favor of Berlin.

ROADS

One great difficulty with the early settlers was the lack of roads. There were trails through the woods which later developed into roads of a sort. Swamps were skirted at first, but with increase of settlement, it became worth while to cut roads through them, and these were surfaced with tree trunks 6 to 8 inches thick, laid side by side, known as corduroy. They were eventually covered with earth or gravel, generally in a thin layer, leaving them very rough and bumpy. The common, easiest and quickest mode of travel was on horseback; every farmer had two or three saddles. In the spring break up, or after long continued rains, the roads became next to impassible for vehicles.

The road from the south through Beverly Township, known as the Beverly Road, over which the Pennsylvania settlers came in, was largely through swamps, and therefore corduroy. It was desperate and hardly passable in the early days. Only in winter, with sleighing, could it be freely used, and then was the time for heavy hauling, when the settlers would take their grain to the lake port at Dundas. Later on the road was macadamized. Now it is the paved highway to Hamilton.

In the early days there was no real road from the local settlement to Waterloo. A trail led around the swamp, which covered a considerable part of the later King Street in Berlin, and came in by a round-about way to the mill in Waterloo. A similar trail led to Bridgeport before Lancaster Street was opened.

There were three main east and west roads through the county, traversing Waterloo and Wilmot Townships. These were Bleam's Road, through German Mills, Mannheim and along the south side of New Hamburg, merging west of New Hamburg into the Huron Road; Schneider Road, also called the Middle Road, through Petersburg, Baden, thence west; and Erb's Road also called the Upper Road, through St.

Agatha westward, the main cross street in Waterloo, where it is Erb Street.

The Huron Road, the road from Guelph to Goderich, of the Canada Company, was south of Bleam's Road in Waterloo County, passing through Preston, Strasburg and Haysville. Further west it turned northerly to the line of Bleam's Road.

THE COMMONS

When the Grand Trunk Railway was built through, large tracts of land were bought up, notably by Sheriff Grange of Guelph, in anticipation of rapid settlement, and subdivided into building lots, which were sold to various parties in Toronto and elsewhere. For many years there was no reselling or building, and farming of the land was discontinued. There were several of these open plots, one, containing a number of pine trees, in the West Ward, and one on either side of King Street in the region of Wilmot Street and eastward. Parts were fenced in and rented in later years. The largest block was between Ahrens and St. Ledger Streets, and extending, from about the line of Young Street to the Railway, in an almost continuous open tract, which so remained for twenty-five years or more. It was known as The Commons and was a fine public recreation ground, particularly the part between Ahrens Street and Margaret Ave. This was the place for Queen's Birthday celebrations, fairs, circuses, etc. (The Courthouse lot was also used for a time as circus ground). The Commons furthermore served as pasture for the village cows of which a large herd grazed there throughout the summer.

THE WINDMILL

A feature of many years of the southerly end of the village was a windmill, on what was known as Mecklenburg Hill, near the westerly corner of Church and Albert streets. This was the project of a company composed of Jacob Y. Shantz, Henry Boehmer and others. It was built in 1860 by Frederick Rickerman who was the originator of the idea. Rickerman was familiar with windmills and had operated one in Germany. The structure was about sixty feet high, hexagonal in plan, with each of the four wings or sails about 45 feet long by 6 feet wide. A vertical centre beam meshing with the top cross shaft extended down to the main floor of the mill and there operated three sets of stones. The revolving top carried the cross-shaft, on which the wings were mounted, and could be set for the wind by means of a windlass. An outer platform was at the height of the wing length from the top shaft. From this the wings or arms could be worked on, and their canvas covering put in place. Particular excellence was claimed for the flour from this mill. The author remembers eating bread baked from the first flour it produced.

FIRE PROTECTION

In the early days it was a well recognized obligation that every one going to a fire should bring a pail or bucket. The bucket brigade was the only means of fire fighting. A double line would be formed from the water supply, usually a well, to the fire; filled buckets were passed hand to hand to the fire, and empty back to the water supply. Men passed the full buckets, women and children made up the return line. Sometimes wells would be pumped dry, the supply exhausted. Every one was supposed to have his special mark or initials on his own bucket, so that these could be sorted out to the owners after the fire. The best buckets were made of heavy leather, and, empty, could be thrown down from roofs. A set of these leather buckets, hung in rows on the frame work of the hook and ladder truck, were a feature of later fire apparatus, always carried to fires.

The first regular fire apparatus consisted of two fire pumps, one for the unnerstaedl, (Lower Town) and the other for the oberstaedl, (Upper Town).

With the pump there was a tank, and discharge hose, (there was probably also a suction hose to fill the tank) the whole mounted on wheels, which were of iron. These pumps were made in Berlin, in the Huber and Ahrens Foundry. The tanks were of wood, painted green. The pumps were kept for a time in an empty blacksmith shop on the north corner of King and Scott Streets, later, in the Town Hall, on the Frederick Street lot of the present fire hall. Scott Street vicinity was about the boundary between Upper and Lower Town. Going to a fire the pumps were hand drawn, by means of long ropes.

About 1855-1860 a fire pump was bought from Perry & Company, Montreal. It was a handsome machine, but was small and weak. It had a nice-sounding bell. The hose reached from King Street southward to the Stroh house on Queen Street. It required great effort, to capacity of the pump and pumpers, to throw water to the roof of this house, a good sized two storey building. This apparatus was also hand drawn, by the men of the fire brigade, except when it went out of town when a team of horses was used and the engine was hung on the rear of a wagon.

Probably about 1860-1865 a hook and ladder outfit was added to the fire fighting apparatus. The men of the Hook and Ladder Company were paid for their services.

The Fire Company was divided into sections, No. 1 and No. 2, one section promptly on order turning in to pump while the other rested, and so turn about. The pumping, by hand, was hard work. A double lever was mounted on the tank, with a long handlebar, worked up and down, ex-

tending on either side. The general public would often help to man the handlebars.

In 1864 the fire brigade was called "The Berlin Fire Brigade." It was also known as "The Phoenix Fire Company."

In 1870 came "The Rescue Fire Company" and the first steam fire engine, made in Seneca Falls, New York. Two hose reels completed the equipment. This engine was drawn by horses, but no horses were kept for the purpose. The first team arriving at the fire house after the alarm was given would get the job, and a bonus of five or ten dollars.

The firemen had a uniform the most striking item of which was a specially made leather helmet with protective brim, broad and sloping down at the back. This was the regular firemen's headgear of the time.

At the Franklin Hotel fire, South Queen Street, in 1872 or 1873, a bursting flue disabled the steamer and the town was at the mercy of the flames. Nearby frame buildings, the California Block, corner King and Queen Streets, the Kranz Building, on King Street, the Commercial Hotel barn, and others, caused great alarm. The fire started in the hay mow of the Franklin Hotel barn and spread very rapidly. The barn and hotel building were completely destroyed, but after hard work, headed by Mayor Kranz himself, the fire was got under control.

For additional supply for fire protection there were water tanks; three on King Street corners, at Cedar Street, Frederick and Foundry Streets; one at the Court House on Weber Street, and one at the corner of Queen and Church Streets. The latter was filled from Schneider's Creek and others from this one. Care was taken to have all tanks kept filled. The Frederick Street tank was mostly kept filled by drainage from the St. Nicholas Hotel roofs. These tanks were in general 12 feet square and 10 or more feet deep. The one at Cedar Street was put down in 1854. It had two ordinary well pumps, painted white. At the corner of Queen and King Streets there was a large capacity well, which also had two pumps.

When first filling the Church Street tank through new cotton hose, purchased at 25c per foot, there was an exciting time. At the outset the hose leaked and would not get tight until the water swelled the cotton. Schneider's Creek, where the new fire engine was doing the pumping, is 1750 feet from Church Street corner so that test was made of both engine and hose. Pressure was forced higher and higher until a stream from the nozzle shot up successfully to about 40 feet above the Lutheran Church spire, a result greeted with cheers by the assembled crowd, and the village fathers were very proud

of their excellent new fire fighting apparatus. The test was however considered to have strained both engine and hose beyond safe capacity.

GENERAL AND MISCELLANEOUS

Wild animals, bears and wolves, deer and other game were plentiful in the early days of the settlement, and were to be seen more or less later. Henry Stroh saw two wolves in 1840, back of the location of the later Breithaupt Tannery. In 1853 Joseph Zalowski, a painter in Ziegler's wagon shop at the east end of the village, shot a deer in the neighborhood of Bauer's pond, on the Petersburg Road. Wild pigeons, for a time enormously plentiful, black squirrels, partridges and occasional pheasants, etc., provided ready sport. The Schneider farm on South Queen Street was a great attraction for the boys of the village, with its dam for fishing and swimming, and with the woods adjoining.

Railway excursions were a feature. The Great Western Railway had excursions to Niagara Falls. The train would leave Preston, nearest G. W. R. station to Berlin, at four o'clock in the morning, and return, 24 hours later, about the same time; fare for the round trip 75 cents. Hundreds of people would go, driving to Preston in crowds, in beer wagons, etc. All kinds of good or time worn passenger cars, and sometimes box freight cars, if there were not enough passenger cars, would be used. The Grand Trunk Railway had more orderly excursions to Toronto.

In 1834 cholera was epidemic in Berlin as it was more or less throughout the province. Locally it was brought from a circus in Galt.

The first circus came to Berlin about 1855. It performed on the Court House lot which was then unfenced and with no trees. It was horse drawn and made short stages from day to day, Brampton, Georgetown, Guelph, Berlin, etc. The performers were lodged in the local hotels, horses being cared for in the hotel stables, all as arranged for by an advance agent. A female rope walker was a special attraction. The rope led from the top of the main tent pole along Frederick Street to the ground. Admission to the circus was 25c.

Queen's birthday celebration was also held in the Court House lot, later at Heins' Park, part of the present Victoria park, where there was a race track, and on the commons.

Berlin, as the principal German centre in the country, had Turn Vereins, and Saenger-Bunds. There were Turner Festivals and later Saengerfests. Large attendance would gather from as far as Rochester, Buffalo and Detroit; from

Toronto, from Hamilton, and from numerous towns and villages. The good Berlin and Waterloo beers were no small part of the attraction. At the Saengerfests there was very meritorious and artistic singing, particularly by large Maennerchors.

The largest and most notable celebration in Berlin was the Friedensfest on May 2nd, 1871, after the Franco-Prussian war. Great crowds attended, many visitors coming from the United States. The town was profusely decorated for the occasions, with great evergreen arches, etc.

The first glue factory in Berlin was on Gaukel Street. Here the first white glue was made, an excellent product known as Bonnet Glue, which got first prize at Toronto Exhibitions. The glue maker was Casper Brinzer, brother of the owner Urban Brinzer. Fischer's glue factory, active for a number of years, was near the corner of Wilmot and Charles Streets, and began about 1863.

Streets were called roads until real estate changes became more active. Surveyors named them after people who had owned the land or made the subdivisions.

Weber Street was named after David Weber, as stated.

Frederick Street is generally considered to be named after Frederick Gaukel, though some claim it for Frederick Millar, father of Alex Millar.

Dr. Scott is commemorated in Scott Street, and George Eby in Eby Street.

Cedar Street gets its name from the Cedar Swamp which was at its east end.

Frances Street is named after Henry F. J. Jackson's mother and oldest daughter.

Lancaster Street is named from Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, whence came a number of the first local settlers.

REMINISCENCES OF BERLIN, PART I.

(1930 ANNUAL REPORT)

CORRECTIONS AND ADDITIONS

Page 180—Last paragraph, second and sixth lines, for "Wanless" read "Wanzer."

Page 181—Second paragraph, eighth and ninth lines, for "Phineas Varnum" read "Frederick Gaukel."

Last paragraph, fourth line, insert "In 1871" before "he erected."

Page 183—Second line from top of page, for "on" read "to."

Page 185—First paragraph, third line, for "Jaeckel" read "Geckel."

Page 186—Fourth paragraph, omit "A high wall at the back."

Page 189—First line, for "Bricker" read "Brickner."

Second paragraph, for "Humbrecht" read "Hambrecht."

Page 190—First paragraph, eighth line, for "Cole and Graf, druggists," read "Colin Groff, druggist."

Page 192—First paragraph, second and third lines, for "tailor and shoemaker," read "Jeweller and watch and clock repairer;" eighth line omit "and tailors."

Second paragraph, second line, for "Gorman" read "German;" sixth line, for "Prinzer" read "Brinzer."

Fifth paragraph, eighth line for "Cole and Graf, druggists" read "Colin Groff, druggist."

Page 194—Second paragraph, tenth line, for "Eckstein" read "Epting."

Page 196—Third paragraph, should read "A two story rough cast building used as a pottery by Anselm Wagner. It had a sign over the door, 'Anselm Wagner, Haefnerei'."

Eighth paragraph, add, after Huber, "later by Rev. F. W. Tuerk, in 1857."

Ninth paragraph, first line, for "brick" read "frame."

Page 197—Sixth paragraph, sixth line, for "Roth" read "Poth."

Seventh paragraph, first line, for "long" read "brick;" second line, for "Roth" read "Poth;" seventh line, for "head" read "shoulders."

Page 201—Ninth paragraph, for "The jail" read "The high stone wall of the jail yard."

Page 202—Omit sixth paragraph, "A Lane."

Page 203—Bottom line for "John" read "Joseph."

Page 205—First paragraph, seventh line, for "lived in the house" read "Used it as a Post Office."

Page 206—Fifth paragraph, first line, for "frame building" read "log cabin."

Eighth paragraph, first line, insert "of Buffalo" after Klein; second line for "John Klein of Buffalo" read "Judge Klein of Walkerton."

Ninth paragraph, second line, for "Roth" read "Poth."

Page 207—First paragraph, third line, for "Lutz" read "Lortz."

Note:—The Stroh-Snyder papers are somewhat edited and added to by the Publication Committee.

MUSEUM AND PUBLICATION COMMITTEE REPORT

W. H. Breithaupt, Chairman

It is particularly fit that the Waterloo Historical Society should have a meeting in Preston.

In Klotz's history of Preston you will find that George Clemens drove a four horse team from Pennsylvania to this vicinity in 1800, the year of the beginning of settlement in what became Waterloo County. In 1805 John Erb, the founder of Preston came from Pennsylvania, with his family. In 1806 he built a saw mill and in 1807 a grist mill, which, improved and rebuilt from time, continues to this day, as the oldest place of business in the county. With the impetus given by John Erb the village continued steadily to grow and to flourish. By the thirties of last century it had become known throughout the country as a prosperous German centre. Outstanding local men of that day were Jacob Hespeler and Otto Klotz, Hespeler a native of Wurtenberg and Klotz of Kiel, on the Baltic. Jacob Hespeler was the most energetic man in the history of Waterloo County. In Preston he was active as merchant, miller, distiller, etc. Securing an excellent water power in the near by village of New Hope he gradually, and eventually altogether, transferred his interests there. In 1857 the village name of New Hope was changed to Hespeler, in honor of Jacob Hespeler.

Otto Klotz was a unique character. The type does not exist today, at least not in Waterloo County. For over forty years he was hotel-keeper, and during all that time and later, noble, public-spirited citizen. As early as 1841 he was School Commissioner for the District of Wellington and thereafter for many years was foremost in educational interests in Waterloo County. He wrote a German grammar used in the Public Schools of Preston and Berlin and elsewhere. He founded, with books of his own, the Preston Mechanic's Institute, which later grew into the Preston Public Library. He was Division Court Clerk and had many offices of trust. With Jacob Hespeler he organized the Preston fire brigade.

I am pleased to report that interest in the Society's work continues to be well sustained. Our Annual Report for 1930 is one more addition to the compendium of County History our publications have become. Though late to appear, it is gratifying that the Education Department of the Provincial Government year after year finds our material worth publishing.

We have added to the shelving in the fireproof basement room in the Kitchener Public Library, which, by courtesy

of the Library Board, serves as County Museum. The room is now lined with shelving cases to hold the 400 odd volumes, year by year being added to, of county newspapers.

The late E. W. B. Snider, active member of the Waterloo Historical Society, primarily a Waterloo County miller, was a man of wide interests. He, if any one man, has the distinction of being the originator of the Ontario Hydro Electric Power Commission and its work. His great service to the milling industry of Canada was his introduction of the roller mill process, from Hungary, in 1875, about the same time, if not a little before, this process was first used in the mills of Minneapolis, and thus in the United States. The first rolls imported by Mr. Snider were long ago scrapped, and lost. A later importation however, a set of porcelain rolls is still in the New Dundee Mills, and is very kindly placed at the disposal of the Waterloo Historical Society by Mr. Amos Hilborn, proprietor of the New Dundee Mills.

The oldest building in Waterloo County is a stately log house, at Doon, built by Christian Schneider, great-grandfather of E. W. B. Snider, in 1807. For many years the place belonged to the late Mr. George Tilt, Township Clerk, who kept it up well. I visited the house this summer with a friend from a distance who was greatly interested. The roof especially is in bad repair, practically gone, so that the present owner, who lives in the house, was thinking of taking it down and using the material, among it well preserved 40 ft. timbers, to build a smaller house better suited to his needs.

It would be a great pity to see this fine, historic old house taken down, and I trust it may be possible to avert this.

President Panabaker has caused to be donated to the Society, by Mrs. Eagle of Puslinch Lake, a very interesting museum item. This is what there is left of a large Indian dug-out canoe. In cross section it is 34 inches wide with sides 12 inches to 14 inches high. The stern is missing, rotted away, as is also the point of the bow. At the bow the wood is 6 inches thick and at the sides and bottom from 2 inches to 3 inches. The story goes that about 50 years ago the craft was still in use, and that a man was drowned out of it while duckshooting. After that it was lost, and not again seen until some twenty-five years ago, when some boys found it, filled with earth, and cranberry bushes growing in it.

The original length of this dug-out was probably about 20 feet. What is left has length of 12 feet. It was no doubt fabricated at Puslinch Lake and never taken away from there; too heavy for easy portage, and the Grand or Speed rivers being in any event not adapted for it. It required a log about

4 feet in diameter to make it from. As to its age we can but conjecture. To make it with the primitive tools the Indians had until about 300 years ago, when they first had iron tools, more or less, from the white man, must have been extremely difficult, being done entirely by burning and scraping away with edged stones. There are no iron tool marks. The log was probably first split, then slowly burned and scraped out.

Mr. A. C. Parker of Rochester, N. Y., noted authority on Indian artifacts, judging from a photograph, considers it a truly aboriginal canoe, possibly of Algonquin origin.

In the Canadian Geographical Journal for October 1931 a dug-out of Bella Coola, British Columbia, is shown. It has lines similar to this one of Puslinch Lake, so much similar that a standard design is indicated.

The Puslinch dug-out is now in dry shelter, safeguarded against further deterioration. With the roller mill set and its frame, at New Dundee, it awaits room in an adequate Waterloo County Museum.

BIOGRAPHY

Hervey M. Bowman, Ph.D.

Hervey M. Bowman spent a lifetime in the pursuit of knowledge. Mentally he was well endowed. The schools gave him a sound scholarship and his home contributed the manners that adorn knowledge. Given a rugged constitution he would in all probability have attained a secure place in the realm of letters. As it was he performed a fair amount of sound research work before illness intervened.

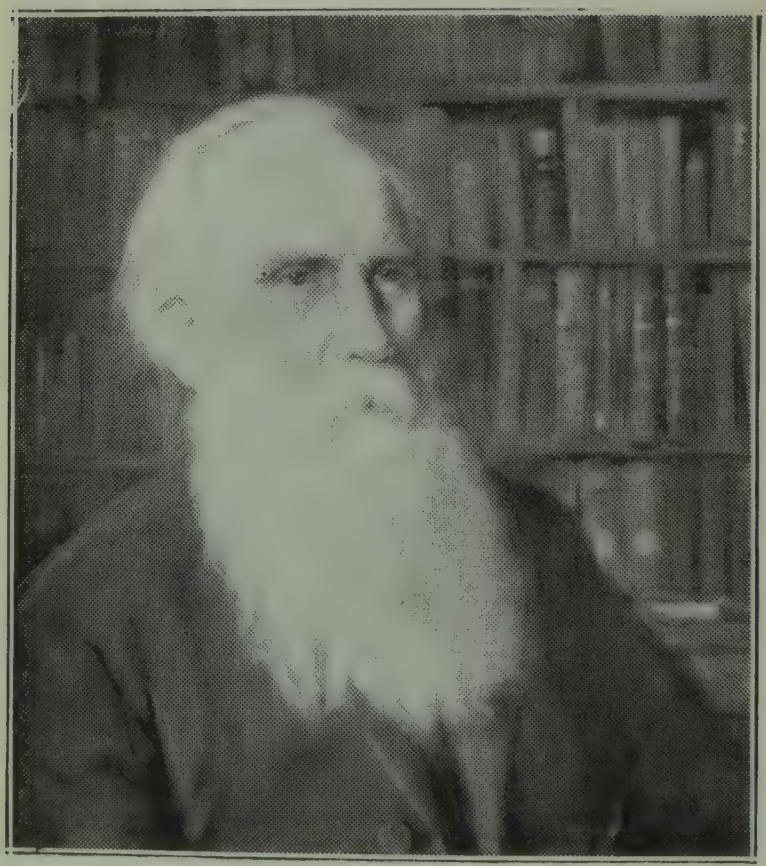
This student was the son of Isaac L. and Elizabeth Bowman. The father, in his youth taught school. In 1860 he was allotted the position of school inspector in Waterloo Township. He continued as such until 1871, when one general inspector for the county was appointed. Thereafter he qualified for a Land Surveyor. He was a member of the United Brethren Church and one of its local ministers. Living in Berlin (now Kitchener), Ontario, he was for a number of years, until his death in 1893, the Treasurer of Waterloo Township.

On December 25th, 1862, Isaac L. Bowman married Elizabeth, daughter of John and Mary (Wenger) Meyer. She was born on May 17th, 1844, and died in 1929. Both were of Pennsylvania-German descent. They inherited gentleness and a liking for mathematics. To them were born four sons: Leander (1863), Arthur (1865), Franklin (1870), and Hervey Meyer Bowman, on September 30th, 1873. The three older sons became Civil Engineers and later went to the United States where they rose to prominence in their professions or in business enterprises. The youngest, Hervey, remained at home and became a scholar.

In 1885 Hervey passed from the Central School to the High School. At neither school did he evince any great liking for athletic sports. He was a brilliant student and Mr. J. W. Connor, for over 30 years principal of the local High School, said of him, that he possessed the best mind of any scholar who ever passed through his hands. He was successful in writing on the Matriculation examination in 1889 and then entered the University of Toronto. There he was graduated as a Bachelor of Arts. Then he took a post-graduate course at Leipzig University, Germany, where in due course he received his degree as a Doctor of Philosophy. That at a period when the majority of youths were content with passing High School Entrance.

He had an analytical mind and its complement, patience. He liked to dig down to the roots of things. After returning

HERVEY M. BOWMAN, M.A., PH.D.



JOHN DAVIS BARNETT, LL.D.

from Europe, those qualifications, plus scholarship, led to his being engaged by the Carnegie Foundation, Washington, D.C., for research work. A number of years afterward he was employed in similar researches by the Canadian Archives Department at Ottawa. For both institutions his labors were signalized by their depth and accuracy. In clearness of style his reports approached to Euclid's axioms, while they had the easy flow characteristic of the educated Pennsylvania Dutchman. Mr. Bowman never strutted, nor displayed his academic titles.

Poor health frustrated his life plan. Had he been physically more robust it is likely he would have gained an international reputation as a thinker and as a writer. As it was his mental output was curtailed by intermittent illnesses. At his home, 60 Church Street, city, he, however, patiently resisted the inroads on his health and devoted his years to the study of philosophy and kindred subjects and to writing about them. He took pleasure in going down to the "izzems."

For the greater part of his life he never shared in the transaction of public business. Yet he kept posted on national questions by reading and in touch with municipal problems by discussing them with J. W. Connor, Conrad Bitzer, A. L. Bitzer, and other friends. In 1904 he was elected Corresponding Secretary of the Ex-Pupils' Association in connection with the Berlin High School. With others he compiled a Calendar of Pupils from 1855 onward. Later he manifested a keen interest in the Waterloo Historical Society, contributing a number of authoritative papers.

When D. B. Detweiler opened his campaign to interest Western Ontario municipalities in Niagara Power he impressed Mr. Bowman's services. Mr. Detweiler furnished the data and Mr. Bowman composed articles for the press and pamphlets for the public. Also when Mr. Detweiler launched his St. Lawrence Seaway project he applied to Mr. Bowman for assistance in the presentation of reasons for its construction. At that time the Georgian Bay Canal scheme was before the country as an All-Canadian Waterway. Mr. Detweiler gathered the information and Mr. Bowman set it down in a logical order. He contrasted the two proposals and made such a strong appeal that there was a quittance of the northern scheme.

In addition to his power of expression he had a great fund of moral courage. In 1916, for example, he opposed the changing of the city's name, because he believed in the sense of fairness animating the Canadian public. He was elected to the city council in 1917 and won the confidence of the public by his views and independent actions. He, like his

forefathers, was a Liberal. In his religious affiliation he was a member of the Alma Street United Brethren Church.

Mr. Bowman died on April 30th, 1931. He had never married. So far as his native city is concerned he was the last representative in it of an old and esteemed family. He is, however, survived by two brothers, A. M. Bowman, and F. M. Bowman, of Pittsburgh, Pa.

Hervey Bowman had the distinction of having had two papers read before the Royal Society of Canada. The first one was presented in 1911, and entitled, "The Origin and Treatment of Discrepancy in Trustworthy Records." Theretofore the practice when a discrepancy was found between a trustworthy and an untrustworthy record was to disregard the conflicting statement of the untrustworthy record; and when a discrepancy occurred between two trustworthy records to ascribe to one or the other writers a one-sided or unintentional error. It was that practice which he demonstrated to be unsound. He defended the legitimacy and the necessity of discrepancy in truthful records, maintaining their ability to suggest a harmony that would bring the discrepancy within the categories. Thus discrepancy does not prove exclusion.

His second paper was read in 1912 and was entitled, "Fundamental Processes in Historical Science." Mr. W. D. LeSueur' L.L.D., Vice-President of the Society, presented both papers. In introducing the second treatise he said in his introduction:

> "An essential feature of a science so called is that its conclusions are reached by processes which, if applied without error by the operator, lead necessarily to correct results. The author here applies this principle to historical science by seeking to locate these fundamental processes in the study and writing of history which rightly followed, lead necessarily to correct results, and thus determine the conditions on which historical trustworthiness depends."

In connection with the Royal Society of Canada let it be said that it consists of forty life members, chosen for their scholarship. Had Mr. Bowman, lived, his friends expected to see him elected as a member.

Contributed by W. V. Uttley.

John Davis Barnett, LL.D.

Twenty years ago the figure of John Davis Barnett was a familiar one on the streets of Stratford. With his tall, erect

figure, his snow-white beard and his loose-fitting clothes, it was often remarked that he looked like the American poet, Walt Whitman. The present generation probably has little knowledge of him, but an older generation remembers him with interest and in many cases with deep affection. He is buried in Woodland Cemetery at London and on the gravestone which records the chief activities of his life are these words from Tennyson's "Mort d'Arthur":

> "I have lived my life and that which I have done
> May He within Himself make pure."

The real monument to John Davis Barnett, that by which he will be remembered perhaps after the stone at his grave has crumbled and fallen, will be the great private library which he collected during his more than fifty years of active life and which in 1918 he presented to the University of Western Ontario. When the library went to London fourteen years ago it consisted of about 40,000 bound volumes, tens of thousands of pamphlets, magazines excerpts, etc., and large numbers of prints and pictures. In the next five years, before his illness, the donor of the library continued to add to it and in his will he left $5,000 as an endowment. The name Barnett stands to the front among the benefactors of the University of Western Ontario, and very properly the University conferred upon him in 1919 the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws.

During his residence of more than twenty years in Stratford Dr. Barnett lived at 29 Douro Street. The house has been somewhat altered since he removed from it but many citizens will remember the wing which projected to the west and which, together with every other portion of the ground floor of the house, was filled with books, while the barn at the rear contained tons of parcels of unbound material. To this plain home on a side street of the city there came during those years scholars from all parts of America and others from across the seas, some merely to visit the library and see its treasures, others to work among its rare and valued stores. Had a visitors' register been kept it would have been a revelation of the widespread interest which this collection of books excited.

It was a common remark in Stratford, and one which Dr. Barnett himself would repeat with a smile, that the books held up the house. There was a measure of truth in thest atement. Entering the hallway and turning to the front room on the left one might see on every wall, in rows that were sometimes two and three deep, the collection of books by and about Shakespeare which was, in a special sense, the particular pride of its owner. There were over 1,500 bound volumes alone relating to the great dramatist, including many rarities

that would excite the envy of book collectors. In the dining room were collections of history and biography. In the front room on the right of the entrance were books on art, architecture and allied fields and over one thousand large envelopes of carefully classified material of an unbound character. The large room immediately to the rear contained the Canadiana and Americana, while "in a dark corner," as the owner sometimes said, was theology.

John Davis Barnett was born in London, England, in December, 1849, and died at London, Ont., in March, 1927. He came to Canada in 1866 as an apprentice in the old Grand Trunk shops at Montreal. Having acquired some knowledge of draughting before he left England he very soon moved into this branch and there laid the foundation for his subsequent railroad activities. He was a studious young man, reading widely and keeping his mathematics well in hand. He made extensive notes on his reading and many of these were preserved in his library. As time went on more important work was assigned him and in Stratford he was over a considerable number of years in charge of the locomotive shops. As a citizen of Stratford he took a deep interest in public affairs. He was for 21 years a member of the Stratford Public Library Board and for many years also a member of the Water Commission. In an address which was presented to him by the Public Library Board at the time of his removal to London reference is made to the fact that after being at the head of the old G. T. R. Library Institute he was influential in the year 1896 in organizing the Free Public Library and became a leader in its work.

The beginnings of the great library which he collected are to be found in the few books which the boy of 16 brought to Canada in 1866. Among them was a single volume edition of Shakespeare given to him at his departure from England by an uncle. This may be regarded as the beginning of the Shakespearean collection which in the end amounted to over 1,500 volumes. Much might be told about the amassing of the library. It is safe to say that books came to it from a majority of the cities, towns and perhaps even the villages of Ontario, as well as from Quebec and from the United States. While in active railroading the large amount of travel involved in his occupation gave opportunity to visit bookshops and second-hand stores everywhere. Sometimes it was but a single volume of a small pamphlet that might be secured. At other times whole shelves of books would be secured at one time for the collection. In his later years a pass furnished by the Grand Trunk enabled him to continue his book-hunting expeditions on an even larger scale and this filled up no small part of his time.

There was something of the poet and much of the philosopher in Dr. Barnett. He had thought deeply upon the great things of life and his thinking reflected itself in his talk. He loved to take long walks by himself and many an older Stratford resident will recall the vigorous swinging stride of the man. He was no recluse, however. His friends were legion, both men and women, and scattered all over the province. He would accept an invitation to dinner in Toronto with as little concern as if it were in Stratford and there were cultured homes in almost every city in Ontario in which John Davis Barnett was a welcomed guest.

During his residence in Stratford Dr. Barnett was a frequent contributor to the columns of The Herald, of which his close friend Mr. W. S. Dingman, was editor and proprietor. In scores of issues might be found notes and reviews of new books that were being added at the Public Library. In addition to this large amount of occasional newspaper writing he also made distinct contributions to engineering science through the engineering journals and in his later days did some valuable work in Canadian history, his papers appearing in the publications of the Ontario Historical Society. One very valuable contribution of this nature was his descriptive bibliography of the narratives of the political prisoners exiled to Van Dieman's Land in 1838. Of the larger number of these narratives he had copies in his own library and the others he traced through the larger libraries of this continent.

From the time of his removal to London in the autumn of 1918 Dr. Barnett entered with great enjoyment into the life of the University. He enjoyed particularly the friendship of the late S. J. Radcliffe, at that time principal of the Toronto Normal School and a former resident of Stratford. He was a member of the chief literary society in London and took part in one or more dramatic performances in which his age and physical appearance fitted him for a part. He attended student functions with great enjoyment, recalling perhaps that in his own youth he was said to have been one of the most graceful dancers in Stratford. One of his great friends in London was a young student in the University, Will J. Hodder, now in business life in Toronto. Hodder had an extraordinary range of knowledge for his age and was a lively talker. Many an hour the young student and the older man spent together. His days were filled with activity. There was constant sorting and clissifying of the book collections to be carried on, there were constant additions being made and to the library in its new quarters at the University there came a constant stream of visitors who were shown its treasures. When the Provincial Commission on University Finances

came to London its members, who included the late Sir John Willison and Canon Cody, could scarcely be drawn away from the library with all its fascination.

The last two or three years of Dr. Barnett's life were darkened by a severe illness, which he bore with a fine philosophy. When death came at London in the spring of 1926 men came from all over the province to pay their tribute. The funeral service was read by the late Archbishop of Huron, Rt. Rev. David Williams, who had been a fellow-citizen in Stratford in days gone by. As the assembly gathered for the service a daughter of one of the University professors seated at the organ played the sweet, fresh music of Mendelssohn's "Spring Song." Was such music ever before played at a funeral? But could anything be more suited to the close of such a life? Those who knew John Davis Barnett in the flesh would agree that the spirit of spring stayed in his life, though in years he was in the sere and yellow autumn.

By Prof. Fred Landon.

Dr. Barnett was for years more or less associated with the Waterloo Historical Society, attended its meetings when he could and donated a number of valuable museum items, especially transportation exhibits. We are glad to give his biography (reprinted from the Centennial Number of the Stratford Beacon-Herald) place in our transactions.

Editors.

TWENTIETH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

WATERLOO HISTORICAL SOCIETY

1932

COMPLETING VOL. IV.

KITCHENER, ONT.
PUBLISHED BY THE SOCIETY
April 1933

BERLIN, ORIGINAL MUNICIPALITY

See Note, P. 319.

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1933

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SECRETARY-TREASURER'S REPORT

The twentieth Annual Meeting of the Waterloo Historical Society was held in the parlors of the local Y.M.C.A. building on the evening of October 21st, 1932.

Mr. D. N. Panabaker, the President, presided. In retrospect the Secretary reviewed the preliminary meetings which led up to the organization of our Society. The first meeting was that held on April 26th, 1912, at which the guest speaker was Mr. David Williams of Collingwood. Mr. Williams was at the time President of the Ontario Historical Society and in his address dealt with the scope of the work of the Huron Institute and outlined the activities that a local society could undertake. Several meetings followed of those interested in organizing a local society and at a general meeting on November 13th, 1912, a report was presented and adopted dealing with the name of the proposed society and the constitution of the Executive Committee.

Arrangements were thereafter made with the local Public Library Board for accommodation for meetings and a repository for the Society's exhibits. Then followed a campaign for members. Meanwhile too, the immediate needs of the young Society were placed before the County Council with the result that a substantial grant was secured and at once applied in fitting up a basement room in the Public Library for the Museum. The first annual meeting was held on October 31st, 1913, with a good attendance of members and others interested.

During the subsequent years papers and addresses of major importance have been prepared and published in the Annual Reports. From the first the Society has steadily kept in view the aim and purpose to stimulate interest in the County history and to build up and preserve a permanent historical record of the pioneer days of the County and its subsequent progress. From a small beginning our collection has become fairly large and includes fyles of early County newspapers, old County maps, books, documents, pictures, photographs, some Indian objects, examples of pioneer handicraft, etc.

The Kitchener Library Board has given consistent support in providing free quarters and furnished heat and light when required.

Annual grants have been received from the County Council, the City of Kitchener, the City of Galt, and latterly from the Town of Hespeler and the Town of Waterloo. The Education Department made an annual grant for a time and then undertook the printing of our Reports, a very substantial contri-

bution. This assistance has been withheld during the past two years but it is expected that the Department will be able to resume this again in time.

Our funds have been applied in providing cases and shelves as required, the binding of newspaper fyles, and other incidentals. With local assistance the Society was instrumental in placing a bronze tablet on the First Mennonite Church, East King St., Kitchener, another on the Preston Flour Mills, and another on the Preston Road near Hespeler to mark an early community centre.

Of those who assisted in the organization of the Society twenty years ago, a number are still active in promoting the Society's interests. This summary would, however, be incomplete if tribute were not paid to Mr. W. H. Breithaupt for his indefatigable efforts and outstanding interest in all that pertained to the Society's welfare. Mr. Breithaupt held the office of President from 1913 to 1925 inclusive.

The program for the Annual Meeting contained two notable addresses, one by Dr. T. E. Kaiser of Oshawa on "Sidelights upon the Pennsylvania Dutch of Ontario," and another by Mr. W. V. Uttley of Elmira who gave a carefully prepared and interesting synopsis of the History of Berlin, now Kitchener.

The election of Officers for 1933 resulted as shown elsewhere in the Report.

The financial statement follows and while showing a fair balance we find that this will be practically absorbed by the outlay for printing the 1931 and 1932 Reports, the cost of which we find we must defray ourselves.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

1932

RECEIPTS:

Balance on hand at Jan. 1, 1932		$305.59
Members' Fees	$35.65	
Sales	11.15	
Bank Interest	10.45	
Grants: County of Waterloo	75.00	
City of Kitchener	50.00	
City of Galt	25.00	
Town of Waterloo	15.00	
Town of Hespeler	20.00	
		$242.25
		$547.84

DISBURSEMENTS:

Binding	$31.75	
Postage	7.08	
Cases	70.00	
Caretaker and Curator	57.00	
Printing	14.31	
General Expense	23.97	
Sundry	55.00	
		$259.11
Balance		$288.73*

Audited and found correct.

(Signed) J. H. WUEST, Auditor.

* This balance is practically absorbed in defraying the cost of the printing of the 1931 and the 1932 Reports.

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS

Ladies and Gentlemen:—

As our official programs for this evening indicate this is the 20th Annual Meeting of The Waterloo Historical Society and I am sure you all share with me, sincere gratification that for this score of years the organization has been kept active.

Previous Annual Meetings have afforded me opportunities to refer to the valued support which has been accorded our enterprise in many practical ways and it is with increased realization of the value of this support that I mention it again.

It would be impossible to mention the names of all who have participated in the work of the Society and furthered its interests, so I shall not attempt to do so. However let me say that the continued assistance which we have received from the Ontario Government, the Waterloo County Council as well as some of the other Municipalities (Cities and Towns) within the County deserves more than this brief acknowledgment.

Waterloo County has again produced its full share of agricultural products during the year. Frequent rains throughout the summer season in most localities, have kept the crops and pastures in a thrifty state of growth and our farmers have had an abundance of produce to take to market although the prevailing prices have been discouragingly unprofitable to the producers.

Unemployment in nearly all industrial centres has been quite serious and many families and individuals have been only kept from actual want by the extensive local municipal works carried on by the Governments and municipal authorities.

An unfortunate feature of this protracted shortage of employment in many trades is that so many of the youths of our land who have attained the age when they would normally commence to work or learn trades of their choice, have found no openings for them in any of the industries and are spending valuable time in enforced idleness.

May I, with most sincere regret, refer to the death during the past year, of one of our active Vice-Presidents, in the person of the late Mr. Fred. Shantz of Preston. Mr. Shantz

was deeply interested in our organization and we have lost a strong source of support, by his untimely death.

We have time for only brief reference to general conditions in the current year, which have locally as well as elsewhere continued to be influenced by the extremely serious depression which has cast almost a universal shadow upon the minds of people throughout the world.

It is widely realized that something must shortly be done to remove the anomaly of a prevailing scarcity of the necessities of life in the possession of such large numbers of our people, while the markets of our country are surfeited with these necessary commodities in perhaps unprecedented plenty.

However this is not the time nor place so much to study current movements and conditions as it is for the contemplation of those things which have had their place in the past.

I have deemed it appropriate at this time to gather from some available records glimpses of local activities of eighty years ago, or thereabouts, at which time Waterloo County became organized upon its present basis, for in the coming January we might rightly celebrate the 80th anniversary of the consummation of incorporation of this County.*

Through the courtesy of Sheriff Wm. A. Kribs, I am enabled to present for your inspection an interesting document issued by the then United Government of Upper and Lower Canada under the signature of Lord Elgin, then Governor-General, dated at Quebec, Feb. 21st, 1853, and bearing the Great Seal of the United Provinces.

By the medium of this Document Royal Authority was granted to the newly formed County of Waterloo to establish Courts within its boundaries for the trial of felony or mis-

* It is interesting to note, that the basic principle of Premier R. B. Bennett's Empire Trading Proposals adopted largely at the recent Conference in Ottawa, and from which much is now anticipated for the betterment of Intra-Empire Commerce, and the lessening of unemployment in our Empire Countries, was contained in communications from The Canadian Parliament to the Home Government 80 years ago. On Feb. 25th, 1853, a Parliamentary dispatch from Quebec stated that the Governor-General had announced the receipt by the Home Government of the Joint Addresses of the two Houses of the Canadian Parliament on the subject of Reciprocity praying "THAT DUTIES WOULD BE LEVIED IN ENGLAND ON FOREIGN PRODUCE EQUAL TO THOSE LEVIED BY SUCH FOREIGN COUNTRIES ON THE PRODUCTS OF GREAT BRITAIN OR HER COLONIES."

The reply from the Home Government quoted by the Governor-General at the time was merely "THAT HER MAJESTY HAD BEEN PLEASED TO RECEIVE THE ADDRESS FROM CANADA MOST GRACIOUSLY."

demeanour and its issue followed the enactment which was gazetted a month earlier, or Jan. 22nd, 1853, to be exact, when by proclamation, Waterloo County composed of its five townships as at present, was officially separated from the Counties of Wellington and Grey.

(This affords me an opportunity to correct the date given in a similar connection in a paper appearing in our Annual Report of 1930, page 213 — in which the year 1854 was given instead of the correct year — 1853).

This parchment just referred to prompts us to review the times when it came from the hands of Lord Elgin as we have said about 80 years ago.

Before dealing with the local events of the times under review it will be well to survey more broadly the wider field of activity in Canada as exemplified by both parliamentary and commercial enterprise of that day.

It is doubtful I think if another year in the whole era of Canada's development could claim much greater political activity and achievement along with robust public enterprise than the year 1853, and if it means anything to a municipality such as a county to have its birth occur in the midst of stirring events, then the strong virility and sturdiness of Waterloo County are not difficult to explain.

Lord Elgin in his address at the closing session of Parliament, June 14th, 1853 makes apt reference to the combination of active parliamentary and commercial spirit of the times when he said in part, as follows:

"I trust that the Province (upper and lower) will be benefitted and that its moral and material interests will be promoted by the many important measures which you have passed.

"I had much satisfaction in giving the royal assent for enlarging the representation of the people in parliament.

"There is I think, reason to hope that this measure which has been sanctioned by large parliamentary majorities will have the effect of imparting greater weight to the deliberations of the legislature and increased stability to the institutions of the province."

Continuing, he said:

"On former occasions when addressing you from this place I have sometimes felt it incumbent upon me to debate upon the resources and capacities of the Province in order to

give encouragement to persons who might be disposed to seasons of temporary depression to take a desponding view of its prospects.

"I am sensible however that no such remarks are at present called for; the progress which the province is now making is so marked and decisive that no one will be found to question it. I have only to express the hope that the spirit of enterprise which prevails may continue and that gracious Providence will be pleased to extend to Canada that protection which is not less indispensable in prosperity than in adversity."

The list of parliamentary bills which were passed and received the royal assent during the lengthy session of parliament held in Quebec that year will indicate the energy of the administration which prevailed at the time. A summary follows:

Bills relating to	Administration of Justice	19
" "	Public Safety and Social Betterment	3
" "	Hospital and Asylum Construction	3
" "	Religious Institutions	11
" "	Educational Matters and Institutions	5
" "	Public Utility Companies (Gas, etc.)	5
" "	Agriculture	1
" "	Game Preservation	1
" "	Mob Control	1
" "	Feudal and Other Land Holdings	6
" "	Crown Lands	2
" "	Standards of Weights and Measures and Currency	2
" "	Equality of Assessment	1
" "	Registration	1
" "	The Franchise and Extension of Parliamentary Representation	3
" "	the Independence of Members of Parliament	1
" "	Control of The Liquor Traffic	2
" "	Municipal Boundaries and other Municipal Matters	16

And the following which indicate more directly the development of Commerce, Industry and Travel:

Bills relating to	Finance, Commerce, Insurance and Industry	16
" "	Excise and Customs Tariffs	2
" "	Emigration	1
" "	Highway Construction	2
" "	Hotel Construction in Cities	2
" "	Development of Mining by British Capital	1

"	"	Extension of Public Works 3
"	"	Telegraph Line Construction 1
"	"	Revision of Banking and the Establishment of Financial Organizations, etc. 4
"	"	Large Bridge Construction — Suspension Bridge at Niagara, etc., etc. 3
"	Incorporating Extensive Railway Systems and Navigation	32
"	Various	4

The total of these bills and probably not a complete list of the year's parliamentary enactments 154

Now with this general background, let us return to the local stage and see if we may, how Waterloo fitted into the general scene of activity. Our observations may include nearby enterprises as well, and brief reference to some of the larger undertakings authorized by some of the parliamentary measures included in the foregoing list.

That there was plenty of scope for development in this County is readily seen, as Galt and Preston were the only incorporated villages in the County in 1853 — Berlin followed the following year.

The population of the County at the time was 26,437 —the growth of 52 years from the time of pioneer settlement, in 1800.

Up to 1853 the County had been a section of some other municipal combinations — now it was to be a unit of its own —grown up so to speak.

Plans had been laid for this the previous year, beginning with a meeting of a Provisional County Council held in Berlin at the then Township Hall, on Monday May 3rd, 1852, pursuant to a proclamation issued by the Governor General in Council dated the 11th day of February that year.

On June 14th, 1852, tenders were received for the Court House Building and the contract was let to Messrs. Mellish & Russell for the erection of same. The corner stone was laid June 29th and the keys of the building finished, except for some outside work to be done in the following spring, were handed to the head of the Provisional Council on January 20th, 1853, two days previous to the proclamation issued from Quebec of the County's separation from Wellington and Grey.

The cost of the Court House was about 5,000 pounds

which I believe in actual taxation was about one farthing on the pound for four years.

The Provisional Council had closed its books on January 15th, when it held its closing meeting in the new Court House, and the first regular Meeting of The County Council was held January 24th.

Previous to this — Jan. 12th, 1853, the arbitrators had completed their award as to the amount of liability for debts of the three United Counties. Waterloo was to pay on separation. The amount to be assumed by this County was 3,809 pounds, as its share of the unpaid balance against the construction of the Brock Road from Guelph to Dundas.

The Members of the first County Council were:— Dr. Scott and Isaac Clemens, Reeve and Deputy respectively, Waterloo Township; Peter Winger and Chas. Hendry, Reeve and Deputy respectively, Woolwich Township; Wm. Scott and John Sidney Smith, Reeve and Deputy respectively, Wilmot Township; A. Buchanan and Robt. Cranston, Reeve and Deputy respectively, North Dumfries Township; Adam Isbach and John Wilson, Reeve and Deputy respectively, Wellesley Township; Morris C. Lutz, Reeve of Village of Galt; Henry Hagey, Reeve of Village of Preston; the last named did not attend County Council until May 2nd.

Some one evidently had aspirations to be the first prisoner in the new gaol and qualified for this distinction by committing forgery. His name is on record but we will not indulge him at this late date by giving it further publicity. He arrived on January 29th, one day after the confirmation of the appointment of Gaoler Walden, nominated by Sheriff Davidson, had been received from Quebec.

This criminal had timed things to a nicety, in this one respect, but he was a bit previous in another inasmuch as the building was not formally opened to the public until the evening of Feb. 8th, 1853, at which function the Brantford band was in attendance and the admission fee was set at one shilling and 3 pence.

In February as we have seen the Commission of "Oyer and Terminer" arrived authorizing the establishment of Courts for criminal and other offences.

March 25th, 1853, one or more of the local newspapers published a copy of the bill introduced by Hon. Wm. Morris to facilitate the election of jurors, to change the division

courts and to effect other important purposes in the new counties of Waterloo, Brant and Perth.

In the foregoing the steps taken to establish the County with its official equipment for the conduct of its municipal business and the administration of justice have been outlined, but we must not fail to mention the name of the public-spirited owner of the lands on which the county-seat was located, Frederick Gaukel, who gave the site to the County gratuitously.

Referring to the chief item of business that the "County fathers" would require to give attention to The Berlin Telegraph issue of January 8th, 1853, said, "The only important matters likely to engage the attention of our new councillors during the present year will in all probability be railways."

While railway development locally and throughout the other parts of Upper and Lower Canada was then in the flush of enthusiastic progress, it is well to note that other matters of public interest were not being neglected as the following will indicate:

January, 1853—Advertisement appeared in the local papers—"The Chief Superintendent of Schools U. C. proposes (D.V.) holding a County School Convention at Guelph, on Friday the 28th January which the clergy, municipal councillors, local superintendents, trustees, teachers and other friends of education generally are invited to attend.

At the same time appeared an advertisement or notice of a public meeting of all those desirous of encouraging the prosperity of agriculture for the purpose of establishing an Agricultural Society in the new County of Waterloo, which meeting was to be held at Lamb's Tavern in the village of Carlisle, (later Blair) on Saturday the 12th February at 12 o'clock. One of the provisions or statutory regulations in the formation of such Agricultural Societies at the time was that not less than 50 members paying a fee of 5 shillings annually was necessary.

In May the same year an announcement appeared of the first meeting of Waterloo County Grammer School trustees. At this meeting held May 31st Judge Miller read the Letters Patent constituting the board and he was elected chairman of the board. It was announced that the Government grant for the year was 105 pounds and the meeting voted 100 pounds of this to apply on salary of the teacher at the Galt Grammar School, the only one in the County at that time. Following this meeting the editor of the Berlin Telegraph, called the attention of the people of North Waterloo to the necessity

of better educational facilities in their riding and the desirability of taking advantage of such public grants to Grammer Schools.

Throughout the year considerable space was given to what was evidently a paid-for advertisement, of one Mr. J. J. E. Linton of Stratford who was endeavouring to promote temperance sentiment in Perth and surrounding district, and who solicited the co-operation of others in the circulation of literature in that behalf.

The newspapers at that time cited appeals from the County and adjoining counties for better roads particularly in the North Townships, and gave as an example of enterprise in this connection the fact that Perth County was that year spending 22,000 pounds for gravel roads.

As evidence that people of literary taste were not without a source of supply of books, an advertisement ran throughout the year in local papers, of The Sears Book Establishment, 781 William St., New York, stating that they were ready to employ 1,000 book agents who could earn one thousand dollars annually.

Another source of supply for books especially those of a certain religious order was given publicity in a detailed advertisement, calling attention to a circulating library, under the auspicies of the New Church Society of Berlin, in connection with The New Jerusalem denomination. The medium of circulation for these religious works, which were mostly of Swedenborg authorship, was The Berlin Book Store of which Mr. C. Enslin was apparently the proprietor.

With regard to industrial or manufacturing enterptise at the time, there is evidence of some activity in the current newspapers, within the County.

Agricultural implements were being produced in some variety, although there is no mention of anything in the nature of harvesting machinery in the advertisements which my research has covered. Plows, harrows, cultivators, and straw and corn stalk cutters are found freely advertised in the year 1853.

In April that year Mr. Wm. D. Perine, advertised extensively that he was casting about for a favorable location to establish a mill to handle the breaking and scutching of flax, and urging the farmers to increase the production of this product. As most of you know this industry was established eventually at Doon and became an extensive plant

in the manufacture of twines, etc. Not many years since it closed its business at Doon and removed to Kitchener.

But the two lines of enterprise which were undoubtedly the most active in that year and for some few years following were railway construction and the introduction of telegraph lines. Scarcely an issue of any newspaper failed to mention some new line of railway being projected throughout Canada or the extension of telegraph service, and I doubt if any part of the country had more of these activities than this County.

The Berlin Telegraph had a news item March 4th that the telegraph poles for the Guelph Berlin and Galt branch of the Grand Trunk line were all laid down, that the contractors Hagey & Clemens had performed their work with praiseworthy promptitude and that the remainder of the work would no doubt proceed in the spring.

A public meeting had been held in Guelph, Feb. 4th to obtain stock subscriptions for the financing of the telegraph system. Mr. Snow told the meeting (he was engineer in charge) that stock required for the main line had all been taken up and that the line was in operation from Kingston to Toronto. He expected the line from Toronto to Detroit would be in operation next month. A subsidiary line from Hamilton to Galt via Dundas was already in operation. There was a proposal to construct another main line through Guelph to Sarnia and it was expected Guelph would raise $1,500.00 towards the capital cost. Georgetown had subscribed about $1,000.00 and Brampton about $1,200.00. The lines in operation had been paying. Net profits of the Montreal Company the previous year were 20¼% and in three years the shareholders had received 57% on their shares.

May 21st, 1853, the telegraph line from Toronto to Hamilton was completed and on Dec. 23rd that year it was announced that the line through Berlin as far as Buffalo was in readiness for business and that telegrams between these two points would be despatched for 25 cents.

We have not space for further details concerning the development of telegraph service of the period under review and our reference to railway construction must be brief.

March 18th a newspaper item stated that the site of the station at Guelph for the Guelph and Port Sarnia Railway was being located and that the land required for the railway east of Guelph had been procured at prices varying from $20.00 to $40.00 per acre.

Earlier that year an item from the Huron Loyalist was reproduced in local papers that "Surveyors have completed the survey of the Goderich and Fort Erie Railroad line between Goderich and Brantford and that ground will be broken in a few days. (Jan. 14th.)

An advertisement appeared under date of Dec. 24th, 1852—"Notice is hereby given that I have this day deposited in the office of the Clerk of the Peace for the United Counties of Wellington, Waterloo and Grey, the plans and books of reference to the lands taken by the Toronto and Guelph Railway Co. in the Counties of York, Peel, Halton and Wellington. Signed F. Shanley, Resident Engineer.

Feb. 28th, 1853—Engineers visited Galt to decide on site and size of station to be built for the Great Western Railway, the cost to be between $10,000 and $15,000. Announcement stated that by April 1st rails would be going down and it was expected the line would be open in July. This was not accomplished so soon, In December it was announced the road would be opened January 18th, 1854.

A news item of Dec. 15th, 1853, stated that the pioneer locomotive on the Great Western line went through from Hamilton to London and on Dec. 17th it was announced that the road had been officially opened that day with a demonstration in the evening in London; that the road was now in operation from Niagara to London and that in January it was expected it would be open throughout its entire length.

A newspaper report of the meeting held in Berlin at the new Court House, April 8th, 1853, will conclude our references to railway development. This meeting was called to decide upon the best location for the station there.

Sheriff Davidson was chairman and Mr. Peter Eby, proprietor of The Berlin Telegraph, the secretary. The report states "An animated and friendly discussion commenced in both languages and lasted until a late hour" (the report does not say in which language the discussion closed).

"It was moved by Michael Correll and seconded by Henry B. Bowman that it is the opinion of the inhabitants of the Town of Berlin" (not then even incorporated as a village) "that it would be for the advantage of this Town and the neighboring country if the station of the Guelph and Sarnia line at Berlin were to be laid out on the easterly side of Berlin instead of the west side, (etc., etc.) and that the Committee (Chairman and Secretary) bind themselves to give the station 8 acres free should it be so located."

An amendment was moved that the line of said road do not go below the barn of Mr. C. Eby. The amendment was only supported by the mover and seconder and the motion was then declared carried.

Our observations must conclude here, but let me say in closing that anyone who will consult our newspaper files in the Historical Society Museum, for the year I have endeavoured to review will, I believe, find ample evidence that in that year when in the parliament of the two provinces discussions and enactments concerning outstanding questions of "Sectarian Schools," "The Clergy Reserves," "Increased Parliamentary Representation," "Customs Duties," "Excise Duties," "Currency," "Weights and Measures," "Revision of Feudel Laws," "Repeal of Usury Laws," "Abolition of Court of Chancery," and numerous other important financial and social bills were being studiously pursued as well as great corporations were being launched to provide means of transportation by railway and water, to erect bridges such as the Niagara Suspension and the larger project that of the St. Lawrence River bridge at Montreal, our citizens of this County were alive to these far reaching questions and were doing their share to further the "business of living" as they understood it.

ORIGINS, AND EARLY PENNSYLVANIA DUTCH SETTLEMENTS IN UPPER CANADA

Address by Dr. T. E. Kaiser of Oshawa

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen:—

I assure you that I was surprised and nevertheless considerably pleased when my friend, Mr. Breithaupt, asked me to talk to you for a while in regard to the early settlement of Waterloo County.

I have known Mr. Breithaupt for a great many years, but I had never met him until today. He took me this afternoon and showed me the beautiful valley of the Grand River; he showed me the earliest points upon which the settlers who came to your County pitched their tents; he showed me your historic graves; and he finally took me to the Museum. And what a Museum you have! I do not think that there is another such in the Province of Ontario. We were so engrossed in the sights that had the door been locked, he and I would have been detained as permanent exhibits. It is a marvel that I got here at all.

I would like to say at the outset that I am not a thoroughbred. I am Dutch in name only, as on my mother's side I happen to be half Irish and half Scotch. (One-half Pennsylvania Dutch, one-quarter Scotch, one-quarter Irish). But the neighborhood in which I was born was settled by people from the State of Pennsylvania. It often occurred to me to look into their history and ask "Who are these people we call Pennsylvania Dutch? How did they happen to come to this country and what has been their history while in the Province of Ontario?" It is a remarkable story; it is a story which generations have treasured. I will start by observing that in undertaking to navigate a coast line or even a well known piece of history, it is well to keep one's eyes on the stars. Without stars we can make no headway in navigation. The high-lights in our story carry us back to two great men, to two great battles, to two great wars, and to two great migrations. Of the two great battles, the first was the battle of Ivry in France in 1590; the second the great battle in Ireland called the Battle of the Boyne. The two great men were Henry of Navarre and William of Orange. The great wars that we must keep in mind are first, the Thirty Years' War in Europe, and second, The War of Independence of the United States.

I came to this city today and was introduced to your Mayor, and I find that he has a French name. I find that his

ancestors were Huguenots. In every county of Ontario, in every township, nearly, you will find descendants of Pennsylvanians, and men of Huguenot descent, mingled together. Let me say that at the time of the Battle of Ivry the great general that all Protestants looked to with respect was Henry of Navarre. As Henry IV he issued the Edict of Nantes a few years after. It granted to every citizen of France, civil rights and the right to worship God in any way he might see proper. We pass to the point where Louis XIV ascended the throne of France and revoked that right to the French Protestants. And with what results?

The Huguenots had to flee from the country. Some went to the low marshes of Europe. Thousands upon thousands found their way to England and Central Europe where they remained for a great length of time. Five years after the revocation the Irishman, and the Englishman, and the Frenchman met in battle at the Boyne and the English and the Irish almost refused to fight because their historic enemies were there with them in battle array. It was not much of a battle, but it established the right within the British Empire to worship God according to choice.

On the Upper Rhine there existed a state called the Palatinate. This Palatinate was somewhat of an elastic state. It sometimes included just one or two of the small states in Europe, and extended sometimes to larger states, such as Alsace and Lorraine. The electors of this Great Palatinate were the rulers in that section of Europe in which Martin Luther was born. There existed then a strange law and a strange practice. The law was this — that the religion of the people must be that of the King, and history circled around that strange philosophy. A hundred years of war took place. At one time the man who sat on the throne was a Protestant, and all the people had to become Protestants, the Roman Catholics having to suffer the consequences. And in the course of a Century, ten times were the people burned out. What could they do? Little wonder that these sufferings are traced down through the generations from that day to this. War is a curse. War is a human wrong. What happened at the end of that war?

These people were wedded to the soil; they had the finest of barns; they had the finest stock. If one wandered over the gardens of Kitchener, then through the valley of the Rhine or through Lancaster, Pa., he would find the same old Dutch barns, the old Dutch garden, he would find the same personal characteristics; he would find the same spirit of hospitality;

he would find unquestionably, that he was dealing with the same people, only removed by a generation or so.

In 1709 a great exodus took place from Germany, when some fifty or sixty thousand Palatines, a few Huguenots, and some Roman Catholics made up their minds to leave the country. They had heard of a land that would permit its citizens to have civil and religious liberty—England; the home of the political and religious refugees of the world.

Thither they came, some sixty or seventy thousand people, finding their way into that country from across the British Channel, seeking a home where they could worship God as they saw fit, and enjoy civil liberties as well. How they got there and camped upon the banks of the River Thames fascinated the imagination of people all over the world. These people called Palatines camped upon the Thames and you will find their story written by Macauley and also by American historians. In general, all writers told the story in wonderful language, and traced them into Pennsylvania and there they were dropped. Here is an unwritten page in the history of Canada. They, or their descendants, were never traced, as they should have been, into the Province of Ontario and into the Dominion of Canada.

With regard to a story of the Mohawk Indians, I am going to give you just a general outline. The Governor of New York was an Englishman, and the Englishmen of that day thought that there was only one place on earth, and that was London. What would people think if their eyes would fall on London? If a stranger had one look at London, his eyes would be paralyzed. What would the Indians think of London? As an experiemt four old Mohawk Chiefs were taken over from the heart of New York. One of them was the ancester of Joseph Brant. They were taken to see London. The Englishman said, "There is St. Paul's Cathedral. Here are the wonders of Westminster." But the Indians did not pay much attention.

They saw, and were interested in the tents along the Thames. They asked, "Who are these people in the wigwams?" and were told they were stranded Palatines; people who had left their own country and were refugees. The British government did not know what to do with them. The Indians by request were taken to the Queen. Queen Anne was extremely interested in them. No Sovereign in the world was ever more interested in refugees than was Queen Anne.

The Indian Chiefs said, "These people are looking for

a home. We'll give you the deed of land in New York and Pennsylvania for them. We'll find a home for everyone of them." Now what happened? Three thousand of them were sent to Ireland because they had heard of the Battle of the Boyne. They were located at Limerick and there their descendants remain to this day. What became of the others? The balance of them were brought in vessels by the British Government to New York and Pennsylvania. These Palatines, forty or fifty thousand of them, were the pioneer Germans of the Continent of America. Their numbers were increased until today there are fifteen million in the United States alone. I claim that one-third of the people of the Province of Ontario are directly descended or connected with the people who came to the Continent of America at that time.

When they came to New York, then a Dutch city, and went up the Hudson in search of the land that was given to them by Queen Anne, they got into trouble around Albany. A great many remained in the Mohawk Valley, but they could not agree with the Dutch. Both claimed the lands, and disputes went on for generations.

But in Pennsylvania, the Dutchmen married the Palatine girls. Owing to a difference of dialect they could not converse with each other and they had to arrange a new language. For three generations they lived in Pennsylvania; they were wonderful farmers; they were wedded to the soil, and remained there until the time of the revolution. A part of them united with the British, but a large percentage were quite willing to remain with the United States and become citizens of the Great Republic. They did not quarrel with the United States Government over religious liberty, but they were denied the right to say anything about Governmental matters. This was the fundamental cause of the migration to Canada from 1790 to 1805.

They came by three principal doors. The first door was up the Mohawk River. Those that came by this route were never closely allied with the Dutch, and were called Palatines. They crossed the river St. Lawrence and settled in Dundas and in Eastern Ontario. The first Lutheran Church in the Province of Ontario was built in 1789 in Dundas County.

An Act was passed by the Parliament of England to create the Province of Upper Canada (now Ontario) in 1791, at which time there were only four thousand people in the whole Province and most of them were located at Niagara or along other rivers. It was even determined at one time, that the capital should be at Newark, at the mouth of the

Niagara River. The question of the best site for a capital was being discussed before the first Lieutenant Governor Simcoe appointed by the British Government, had arrived.

The second large migration of descendants of the original Palatines into the Province of Ontario, consisting of some five thousand souls, located in the County of York, largely in the Townships of Markham, Vaughan, York and Whitchurch, from 1796 to 1802. The immediate responsibility for these early settlements circles around the final location of the Capital at Toronto, and was brought about through the instrumentality of an enterprising German of New York State, known to history as Wm. Berczy.

Having knowledge of the fact that the Capital City was about to be constructed, he put himself in touch with representatives of the British Government, pointing out that carpenters and tradesmen could not be found among the original settlers. For a stipulated sum of money he undertook to provide sixty families, whose occupations would meet the requirements, and after construction work was over, they would remain in Canada and become permanent settlers. Upon this understanding, Berczy equipped his colony, partly from New York State and partly from Pennsylvania.

In 1791, many of these families landed at Newark, only to find that General Simcoe had decided to build his Capital at Toronto. Undaunted by this unexpected news, the resourceful Berczy immediately removed his Colony to the Township of Markham, where on a branch of the river Don he established the German Mills, from which source much of the lumber used in the early buildings of Toronto, was obtained.

These sixty families were not slow in observing that the land about them was exceptionally fertile, and they soon settled down to the task of building permanent homes, in a district which can easily claim for itself the first attempt at "Inland Settlement" in the Province of Ontario. Some of these early settlers from Lancaster, Pa., were known to have walked on foot five hundred miles, back to their homeland, where they spread abroad the news of the splendid features of the home they had found in Ontario. Upon these representations, parties were organized and in 1796 began the great trek which flowed on for several years.

Towards the end of the eighteenth Century, diverting westward from Dundas, the third great migration may be said to have occurred, when in greater numbers possibly, the settlers moved towards Waterloo, Perth, Lambton and other

Counties in Western Ontario. It is a matter of common observation that wherever they went they and their descendants have managed to give a creditable account of themselves, and have endeavoured to cherish and perpetuate the principles of civil and religious liberty which undoubtedly were the guiding stars that directed our ancestors into the Dominion of Canada.

BERLIN, NOW KITCHENER IN THE BEGINNING

W. V. Uttley, Elmira

Today Kitchener (Ontario) is a modern, wealthy city, whose population brushes the thirty-three thousand mark. The citizens receive music in wave lengths, their youth are on the wing, and part of the citizenry are cliff dwellers. In a recent year its various enterprises distributed in wages and salaries a sum that approached ten millions, while its industrial establishments had an output exceeding $47,000,000. This city is as culturally sound as it is industrially strong. Was it born full fledged?

For an answer let us turn back time a century and a quarter. In 1807 the Abraham Weber party of Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, reached this spot. There were seven or eight men, their wives, and in several instances their offspring. They came in four covered wagons,* drawn by fourteen horses. Before reaching here they covered fully five hundred miles along faint trails; scaled a pass over the Alleghanies, crossed the Genesee River on rafts, and threaded their way through virgin forest that abounded in wild animals and unfriendly Indians. Yet they came unarmed. They were members of the Mennonite Society and as such exemplified the principle of non-resistance.

Of that party we are immediately interested in Abraham Weber, Joseph Schneider, Benjamin Eby, Jacob Erb, and Samuel Eby; the latter the great-grandfather of Miss B. Mabel Dunham, the author of "The Trail of the Conestoga." They and their coreligionists in Pennsylvania had earlier purchased 60,000 acres of Indian lands in what is now Waterloo Township from Richard Beasley. The purchase was known as most of Block No. 2, Grand River Indian Lands, or the German Company Tract. Being fair in their dealings the members of the

* One of these, driven by Abraham Weber, is in the Waterloo Historical Society Museum.

German Company cast lots for 448-acre parcels in "Beasley Township." The five pioneers just named and three others of their kith bought the ground on which the city stands.

From the easterly city limits to Waterloo and between Edna Street and Admiral Streets lay their holdings. On the right, looking from the easterly line, lay Lot No. 1, purchased by Jacob Shanz, father of the late Jacob Y. Shantz, and extending to Borden Avenue; west lay Lot 2, drawn by Benjamin Eby, and reaching up to Bingeman Street, but running on a bias to a point near the Bank of Nova Scotia corner; next came Samuel Eby's Lot 3, which extended to Wilhelm Street; his home was built near the head of Queen Street, where it enters Lancaster Street; westerly from Wilhelm Street and stretching to the Waterloo buondary and beyond lay Lot 4, acquired by Jacob Erb.

On the left was part of Abraham Erb's Lot No. 15, coming down as far as Glasgow Street; next below lay Abraham Weber's Lot 16, reaching to Frank's Lane; then came Lot 17, purchased by Joseph Schneider, the great-grandfather of Joseph M. Snyder, and running to Albert Street; below was Lot No. 18, settled by another Samuel Eby, a cousin, and better known as "Indian Sam" for his labors on behalf of the Mohawks.

Those pioneers were extraordinary workers. In addition to the toil involved in clearing the land, they were their own tanners, shoemakers, carpenters, and harnessmakers; while their good wives were not only housekeepers, but spinners of wool and flax, weavers of cloth on a handloom, and their own dressmakers and milliners. A Mennonite leader said the other year that the style of their women's bonnets has not changed in 400 years.

Let us now turn our attention to Lot No. 17, which was purchased by Joseph Schneider I. First he built a log house on South Queen Street, where John F. McKay's former home rests. Near it was a bubbling spring that trickled from the rise to Schneider's Creek. Next he cut a roadway to the Walper House corner and easterly along King Street to a point now 57 E. King Street. Then he reared a log barn and stables. Incidentally South Queen Street is the oldest thoroughfare in the city.

When the settlers arrived their holdings were primeval forest lands, and were still Indian hunting grounds. On either side of King Street were numerous big and little sandhills, clothed with pine trees. Roadmaking was consequently a heavy task. While John Erb had the same year erected a

gristmill in Preston, yet the settlers' nearest market for grain was at Dundas. Our settlers' next labor, after making a clearing and growing grain, was to chop a wagonway through the forest to connect with a road leading to Freeport and beyond. Because of the flock of sandhills on the city's site, they arranged bees and cut a track from the Walper House corner to Huether's Brewery, skirted a swamp near it, swung over to Weber Street and circled a granddaddy of a sandhill that squatted behind the city hall, and then swerved over to King Street and onward past the First Mennonite Church. If we gaze at the hill at the head of N. Queen Street we may realize why they followed the line of least resistance. In passing S. Queen Street was known as Schneider's Road until at least the eighteen-seventies.

Meanwhile the settlers had household by household held religious services in their log cabins. In 1808 they appointed Benjamin Eby as their first preacher. He was a natural-born leader and the best Mennonite preacher of his time. After his appointment he urged his flock to build a church, but its members did not feel able. In 1812 he was chosen as Bishop. Then he redoubled his efforts and the first church in Waterloo County was erected in 1813, on E. King Street.

In the same year in which Benjamin Eby was appointed as a preacher (1808), a wandering Scot named John Beatty broke bread with Indian Sam Eby and for a consideration offered to teach the settlers' children the three R's. His offer was accepted. He taught in a vacant log house near the Two Bridges. (Formerly two adjoining bridges, now one, over the Galt Branch, C.N.R.)

By the time the settlers had built a log church they were beginning to harvest the fruits of their labors. As soon as their financial sun rose they desired better houses. To meet this demand Joseph Schneider erected a sawmill on David Street, opposite Victoria Park, in 1816, and cut lumber for frame homes and outbuildings.

At intervals he sawed timber for a house for himself. In 1820 he erected a large frame, roughcast dwelling on S. Queen Street, near Schneider Avenue. That house is still in use. The same year or a little later one Phineas Varnum pulled Joseph Schneider's latchstring and asked the pioneer to sell him a plot of ground near the Walper corner as a site for a blacksmith shop and roadhouse. Mr. Schneider was then averse to sellling any part of his land, owing to the aggregate of toil expended in clearing it. But he gave the stranger the use of the plot. For perhaps a decade Phineas shod the farmers'

horses and wet the whistles of the settlers on their way to and from Dundas. Joseph Schneider's mill and Phineas Varnum's smithy were the first stirrings of industrial life in the city, or as it was first called, the Sandhills.

The Sandhills obtained its first store in 1830. Bishop Eby sold David and William Millar a parcel of land and they built a house and store on the postoffice lane. Afterward (1832) they bought a larger plot and erected a store on a portion of the city hall site, where the cenotaph rests. Subsequently another brother, Frederick Millar purchased the store. He was the father of the late Alexander Millar, K.C., and Frederick Street was named after him.

The city is largely indebted to German handworkers or craftsmen for its rise as an industrial centre. As early as 1812 numbers of persons from Germany had come to "Beasley Township," men with trades, who because there were no industrial shops in the dorf were obliged to work on the clearings. The Sandhills received its first shop proprietor early in 1833. Then came Jacob Hailer, grandfather of the Messrs. Breithaupt on the maternal side, and bought an acre of land near the corner of King and Scott Streets, from Bishop Eby. Mr. Hailer built a home and a chair and spinning wheel shop.

Mr. Hailer's shop and a carpenter shop opened by Samuel Bowers about the same time, attracted numbers of the German handworkers to the Sandhills. Presumably in the summer of 1833, in honor of the industrious German residents, the dorf was named Berlin. One tradition says the place was named Berlin in the carpenter shop and another that it was labelled in Frederick Gaukel's hotel. However that be Frederick Gaukel purchased the Walper House corner and the land as far as Gaukel Street from Joseph Schneider and David Weber respectively. He later built a large frame hotel and stables on the corner, and bought a large area of land on the north side of King Street from Benjamin Eby. Where the Bank of Montreal stands he built a driving shed and near the Walper corner he sunk a well that became the town pump.

When Samuel Bowers built his carpenter shop he had an apprentice named John Hoffman, who subsequently opened a shop of his own near Jacob Hailer's spinning wheel shop. Before 1835 Henry B. Bowman, a young farmer from the Bloomingdale district, and grandfather of Mrs. A. J. Roos, joined resources with John Hoffman and opened a general store, west of Jacob Hailer's. In 1835 Berlin obtained its first newspaper. It was established on the southeast corner of King and Scott Streets by the leading men of the dorf and

township in order to have a weekly paper and church books printed in their mother tongue. The paper was called the **Canada Museum,** and was conducted by Heinrich Wilhelm Peterson, who hailed from the State of Delaware.

Years before the **Museum** appeared the Mennonite settlers had increased their church accommodation by building a frame annex (1818). The addition was also used as a school. From 1818 until 1844 Bishop Eby taught classes in the school, wholly in German and using the bible as a textbook. During his long period of service he had the assistance of both German and English teachers. With the growth of the hamlet a second school was opened on the Frederick Street fire hall lot in 1835-36. In that year a Scottish surgeon named John Scott opened an office near Jacob Hailer's and began practising medicine. He rose to be the village spokesman and chief office-holder.

About the year of the rebellion in Upper Canada (1837), Rev. F. W. Bindemann founded St. Paul's Lutheran Church. Soon after the Zion Evangelical Church and the Church of the New Jerusalem were organized; and a few years later the Wesleyan Methodist Church, now Trinity United Church.

Mention has been made of the fact that Henry B. Bowman and John Hoffman opened the second store in Berlin. They were young eagles and the store nest soon became too small to hold both of them. They separated. Henry Bowman bought his partner's interest, while John Hoffman devoted himself to his carpenter shop, building houses in the summer and making certain pieces of furniture in the winter. In 1839 Henry Bowman built an inn on the city hall site, called the Golden Swan. In 1840 John Hoffman, who had his brother Jacob with him, built a furniture factory, Berlin's first, on the Bank of Nova Scotia corner. But he also opened another store. That riled Henry Bowman. Soon afterward he and a Mr. Correll grounded a second furniture factory where the Canada Furniture factory now stands, on E. King Street. Subsequently Mr. Bowman, in association with a Mr. Feick, erected a foundry on South Ontario Street, where they made sugar kettles and cast-iron stoves.

Up to the middle eighteen-forties both Waterloo and Bridgeport were in the industrial sense more important places than Berlin. That was owing to the fact that both had larger and better water powers. It is true that on Schneider's Creek there was Schneider's sawmill and on the upper reach Samuel Bowers' rake factory, and below, Jacob Shantz's sawmill, but Waterloo had sawmill and gristmill and distillery and other

industries, while Bridgeport surpassed Waterloo in the number of mills. But Berlin's water handicap was about to disappear. In 1846 John Hoffman purchased a steam boiler and engine in Buffalo and installed them in his furniture factory. Later Bowman & Correll bought an 8-horse-power engine, and Noah Ziegler who had opened a furniture and carpenter shop on the southwest corner of King and Albert Streets likewise adopted steam as a motive power.

Thus we see that from the outset Berlin was leading in wood-working establishments. But it was soon to make a departure. In 1849 Reinhold Lang founded a tannery; in 1857 Louis Breithaupt Sr. founded the Eagle Tannery, the forerunner of the Breithaupt Leather Company; and in the middle sixties Emil Vogelsang began turning vegetable ivory buttons, while in the late eighteen-seventies Jacob Kaufman opened a planing mill.

While Berlin was adding shop to shop and young industry to young industry it was advancing socially. From 1835 it had had a tri-weekly stage service to Preston. In 1837 the mail driver dropped a pouch off every two weeks at Peterson's printing office. Five years later the hamlet obtained a post office, with George Davidson, grandfather of Mrs. H. J. Sims, as the first postmaster. In 1845 there was a daily coach service introduced.

When Waterloo County was erected Berlin was chosen (in 1852) as the county town, although it had only 672 inhabitants, and was not yet an incorporated village. Its first bank, telegraph office, and English newspaper, **The Telegraph,** came in 1853. With incorporation in 1854 as a village, St. Mary's R. C. Church and St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church were established. Prior, in 1852, the German Baptist Church had been transferred from Bridgeport to Berlin. The Alma Street United Brethren Church was founded in 1855, and St. John's Anglican Church in 1856. The Grand Trunk Railway first whistled through Berlin in 1856. Thereafter the growth of Berlin was continuous. It was incorporated as a town in 1870, as a city in 1912, and was named Kitchener in 1916. During the century and a quarter that have elapsed the old families and the old names have determinedly kept the place together and forged it on to cityhood.

NOTE.—In illustration of Mr. Uttley's interesting paper the frontispiece, photographed, by courtesy of the registrar, from a map in the County registry office, is given. It shows the six lots and two half lots of the German Company Tract

comprising the original area of the municipality of Berlin. The map was drawn by Joseph Hobson who, for ten years, was locally active as surveyor. In later years he was Chief Engineer of the Grand Trunk Railway in which capacity he built the Sarnia tunnel and other great engineering works.

The holders of the eight lots clearly outlined were, about 1820, as shown on an early, but undated, map of the German Company Tract in the Museum of the Waterloo Historical Society, as follows:

Lot 1.—Jacob Shanz
Lot 2.—Benjamin Eby
Lot 3.—Samuel Eby
Lot 4.—Jacob Erb
Lot 15.—Abraham Erb
Lot 16.—Abraham Weber
Lot 17.—Joseph Schneider
Lot 18.—Samuel Eby

A peculiar feature is that numbering of the 160 lots of the 60,000 acres of the Tract should have begun within the area of the later County Town. Whether this was by forethought, as of its central location, or chance, must be left to conjecture.

Editors.

ROBERT DICKSON, FUR TRADER

Jas. E. Kerr, Galt

In this short essay I intend to relate a few incidents in the life of Robert Dickson. The full story of his life will probably never be written as the records of much of it are lost. Enough, however, remains to reveal the character of the man and the valuable service he rendered his country.

Among the adventurous young Scotchmen attracted to this country by the fur trade was Robert Dickson, the thirteen year old son of John Dickson, provost of Dumfries. The boy came to Canada in 1781.

Some years later he was followed by his two younger brothers, William and Thomas. William, in course of time, became a prominent lawyer in Niagara, a magistrate, and a member of the Legislative Council of Upper Canada. In 1816 he purchased the tract of land on the Grand River which now forms the townships of North and South Dumfries. Thomas, the youngest of the three brothers, also became a prominent figure in the Niagara community. Having completed his apprenticeship he became a merchant in Queenston and a forwarder of merchandise over the Niagara Portage Road. In the War of 1812-1814 he commanded the Second Lincoln Regiment, was wounded at the Battle of Chippawa and specially mentioned in despatches.

Shortly after his arrival in Upper Canada, Robert Dickson, the subject of our sketch, met Robert Hamilton, an old friend of the Dickson family. The meeting probably took place at Carleton Island, where Robert Hamilton and his partner, Richard Cartwright, had established a trading post for the dual purpose of supplying the garrison of Fort Haldimand and trading with the Indians. A similar station was in course of erection at Oswego and the firm offered young Dickson the position of junior clerk in the new establishment. The offer was accepted and Dickson went to Oswego.

While serving his five apprenticeship years there, of which we have no records, the boy was growing to manhood and preparing himself for the occupation of fur trading, which he had resolved to make his life work and in which he became famous.

On the expiration of his apprenticeship Dickson resigned his clerkship and went to Michilimackinac, where he was engaged by John Dease, Deputy Superintendent of Indian

Affairs, as interpreter and store-keeper of the Government store-house. Dease spoke highly of the qualities of his interpreter but the comparatively quiet life of a keeper of government stores did not satisfy the ambitions of a young man who dreamed of the adventurous life of a fur trader. After two years of office experience Dickson gave up his situation with the Indian Department at Michilimackinac, loaded a canoe with goods for the Indians, and, taking a crew of nine men, set out in the fall of 1788 on his first fur trading venture. His destination was supposedly the Sioux hunting grounds at the head-waters of the Minnesota River but the details of that journey, as of many succeeding ones, are now forgotten.

Three classes of traders engaged in the fur trade of that period. First, the individual trader with his canoe load of goods and his crew of nine men who had usually but one trading post and traded with one band of Indians. Second, associations or companies of two or more traders who had more extensive equipment and a number of posts scattered along a whole river valley. Third, were the large, well-organized companies who had many posts and traded with many Indian tribes. The second and third classes had developed from the first adventurous, individual traders.

The individual trader usually began his journey at Michilimackinac, starting in time to reach the end of his trip about the middle of September. The location of the prospective trading post was determined by its proximity to a hunting camp of the tribe of Indians with whom the trader wished to deal, and, the destination reached, the trader erected a store-house for his goods and a shelter for his men. This building was often, for the sake of safety, surrounded by a stockade. Ammunition and other necessaries were then dealt out to the Indians and a strict account kept of debits and credits. When the hunting season was well begun the trader provisioned his engagees and sent them to follow the Indians and secure the furs, in order to collect his "credits" and forestall possible competitors. This method of balancing accounts was called "running the drouine." The winter was spent at the post and in the spring the furs were taken to Michilimackinac and sold and another canoe load of goods was purchased in preparation for another season.

Dickson's trading was mostly, if not exclusively, done with the Sioux. In 1797 he married To-to-win, a sister of Red Thunder, who was a Sioux Chief. She was a small woman and at the time of her marriage about sixteen years of age.

In 1822 Dickson took his wife to London where she was presented to the King, and on that momentous occasion she comported herself with much dignity.

About 1803 Dickson built a trading post on the eastern side of Lake Traverse, a long narrow lake between Minnesota and South Dakota. This became the permanent home of the Dicksons and here their four children were brought up.

In 1805 an expedition commanded by Zebulon M. Pike, a lieutenant in the United States Army, was sent to the Upper Mississippi valley, principally for the purpose of maintaining the interests of the United States in that region. Lieutenant Pike left St. Louis on the 9th of August and spent the remainder of the summer and the following winter visiting the posts of the British fur traders in the Lake Superior and Upper Mississippi regions. Where he saw the British flag flying he ordered it to be pulled down and reminded the inmates of the posts that they were in United States territory. He returned to St. Louis in the spring and reported that these posts, or "Forts" as he called them, were strong, substantial buildings, surrounded by palisades. In a letter to Mr. H. McGillis, a well-known trader connected with the Northwest Company, Lieutenant Pike wrote:—"Mr. Jay's Treaty, it is true, gave the right to trade with the savages to British subjects in the United States but by no means exempted them from paying the duties, of having licenses and of subscribing to all the rules and regulations of our laws. I found your establishments at every suitable place along the whole extent of Lake Superior to its head, and from thence to the source of the Mississippi and down the Red River, and even extending to the centre of our newly acquired territory of Louisiana, in which it will yet probably become a question between the two governments if our treaties will authorize British subjects to enter into the Indian trade on the same footing as in other parts of our frontiers, this not having been an integral part of the United States at the time of the said treaty. Our traders to the south on the Lower Mississippi complain to our government with justice that the members of the Northwest Company encounter them on the frontiers of our Northwest territory and trade with the savages on terms superior to those we can afford who pay the duties on the goods imported from Europe and subscribe to the regulations prescribed by law. I have found, Sir, your commerce and establishments extending beyond our most exaggerated ideas. There being so many furnished posts, in case of a rupture between the two powers, the English government would not fail to make use of them as places of deposit of arms and ammunition to be distributed to the savages who

joined their arms, to the great annoyance of our territory and loss of lives of our citizens." Mr. Pike requested Mr. McGillis to enter goods at Mackinac and obtain clearance and license to trade, not to hoist the English flag on forts and to refrain from holding political councils with the Indians and distributing to them flags or medals.

To this communication Mr. McGillis replied, "The major part of the goods for next year are at Kaministiquia, our headquarters on Lake Superior, and he does not wish to evade duties; the enclosures were merely to protect ourselves. He will use his endeavours to prevent the display of the British flag and the distribution of medals."

I have quoted from Lieutenant Pike's "Travels" in order to show that the American authorities had some reason to complain of the conduct of the British traders.

From Mr. Dickson the American officers received much useful information and every attention and at parting Dickson expressed his good wishes for the success of the expedition.

In the fall of 1811, when Robert Dickson returned to his old trading grounds on the Upper Mississippi and Missouri rivers, the Indian traibes were in great distress owing to failure of their crops and a scarcity of the larger game, and he found that emissaries of the American government had preceded him and were distributing presents to the Indians in an effort to secure either their allegiance to the American cause or their neutrality in the expected war. Fortunately Dickson was able to distribute among them enough food to alleviate their immediate sufferings and ammunition which would enable them to procure food for themselves. So great was his influence with these tribes that when war did break out they unhesitatingly ranged themselves on the side of Britain. General Brock had great confidence in the abilty and sound judgment of Robert Dickson and frequently consulted him on Indian affairs.

Dickson played an active part in the war, not in active fighting so much as in collecting Indians and sending them to the front. He had a thorough acquaintance with Indian languages, manners, customs, character and mental peculiarities. William Powell, who probably knew Dickson, says, "The Indians called him Mascotapa, or, the "Red-haired Man." He was of fine appearance, over six feet in height, and the Indians regarded him as a great man, to be reverenced and worshipped. In later life he became rather corpulent, weighing

over two hundred pounds. Souligny related to Powell that Dickson, himself humane and generous to a fault, impressed it on the Indians that great warriors saved, rather than destroyed prisoners, and discouraged their scalping and taking of life. It is said that Colonel Snelling entertained Dickson at Fort Snelling, with courtesy and honour, in recognition of his humanity during the War of 1812-1815.

Dickson assured the Menominis and Sioux that those who served under the British flag should never be forgotten; that the Great Father had empowered him to say that as long as one should live who had thus served the King, he should not want; that their lodges should "be covered with scarlet."

On the 19th of June, 1812, war was declared. Britain was to score the first success. On the 13th of July, in a letter to General Brock from St. Joseph's Island, Dickson wrote:— "I take the liberty of addressing Your Honour on the subject of the Indian nations to the west, a number of whose chiefs and warriors have accompanied me to this place in order to co-operate with His Majesty's forces wherever their services may be wanted. The situation of those nations last winter has, from their usual supplies being withheld, been truly deplorable. There is but little hope at present of goods being this season carried into their country, and unless they receive strong support in ammunition and clothing from His Majesty, they must infallibly perish.

"I had intended at this moment to have paid Your Honour a visit, in order to have had the satisfaction of representing to you the state of the country, and several other interesting subjects in the present crisis; but I have deferred this that I may be ready for the attack of Michilimackinac, so earnestly wished for as the means of securing the communication to the Mississippi, and retaining and supporting all the Indian tribes in their present happy disposition so favorable to the interest of Britain.

"From Captain Roberts I have received every mark of attention that politeness could dictate or the good of the service can require. The Indians are much gratified with his comportment towards them, and in him they repose the highest confidence.

"I some time since despatched from Green Bay, thirty Indians to Amherstburg; had I received earlier information, I could have with ease brought an addition of four or five hundred to those now here.

"I await anxiously your orders, on which the fate of the country depends."

This is an account of the taking of Michilimackinac, sent from the fort to Baynes by Roberts:—"On the 15th instant I received letters by express from Major General Brock with orders to adopt the most prudent measures either of offense or defence which circumstances might point out, and having received intelligence from the best information that large reinforcements were daily expected to be thrown into this garrison and finding that the Indians who had been collected would soon have abandoned me if I had not made the attempt, with the thorough conviction that my situation at St. Joseph's was totally indefensible, I determined to lose no time in making the meditated attack on this fort.

"On the sixteenth, at ten o'clock in the morning I embarked my few men with about one hundred Canadian engagees, half of them without arms, about three hundred Indians, and two iron six pounders. The boats arrived without the smallest accident at the place of rendezvous at three o'clock the following morning. By the exertions of the Canadians one of the guns was brought up to a height commanding the garrison and ready to act, About ten o'clock, a summons was sent in. At twelve the American colors were hauled down and those of His Majesty were hoisted. A committee has been appointed to examine into the state of the public stores. Inclosed also are returns of ordinance and military stores found in the fort. The greatest praise is due to every individual employed in this expedition. To my officers I am indebted in particular for their active assistance in carrying all my orders into effect.

"The Indians are flocking in from all quarters but in a few weeks I shall be left in a great measure to my own resources."

In justice to Lieutenant Hanks, the American commander, it must be said that his garrison consisted of 61 men, of whom only 57 were effectives, and that he was taken by surprise as he had received no notice of the declaration of war.

Among the three hundred Indians were one hundred and thirteen brought by Mr. Dickson. The extent of Dickson's influence over the Indians may be measured by an incident which Major Richardson records of the following year, during General Procter's unsuccessful siege of Fort Meigs. Metoss, the chief of the Sacs, was a handsome, resolute and sagacious

man, the ideal of an Indian warrior. Loyal to the British and hating the enemy, Metoss, with some of his warriors, frequently passed over from the left to the right bank of the river, with a view to picking off such of the enemy as showed themselves above or without the fort. In these excursions the Sacs were generally successful and the enemy seldom went to the river for water without a shot from a lurking Indian. Metoss himself killed several in this way and one he contrived to make prisoner, securing him in his own wigwam. On the day following this capture, a favorite son of the chief, a lad of about thirteen, insisted on accompanying his father. By this time the Americans had become so annoyed by the daring of the Indians who crept close under the fort that an instant shower of grape was poured forth on the appearance of an Indian on the skirt of the surrounding forest. Unhappily, on this occasion, the Americans discovered Metoss and his son in ambuscade, a discharge of grape followed and the chief's young son was struck dead and dreadfully mangled. Almost frantic with grief, the father raised up the body, conveyed it to his canoe, recrossed the river and hastened to his wigwam, determined to offer the life of his prisoner as a sacrifice to the spirit of his dead son. Fortunately, Mr. Robert Dickson heard of the chief's intention in time to intercept Metoss on his way to his wigwam and to entreat that he would not destroy the prisoner. Metoss, who had torn off the gay head-dress which he wore into battle, at length yielded, and going to his wigwam he went to the American prisoner, severed with a knife the thongs which bound him, took him by the hand and led him to Mr. Dickson, saying sadly, "You tell me that my Great Father wishes it —take him." This great hearted savage, who had departed from the fierce Indian law which enjoins the sacrifice of life for life, bowed under his grief and wept like a child.

The victories won by Perry and Harrison reopened for the Americans the Erie route to the Northwest and closed it to the British. Two other routes remained open; one by the Ottawa and French rivers, and the other by Lake Simcoe and Georgian Bay. Near the outlet of the Nottawasaga River a small depot had been established. Leaving this post in the spring of 1814, Colonel McDouall, of the Glengarries, with only ninety men, mostly of the Newfoundland Regiment, set out to reinforce the garrison at Michilimackinac, where he arrived and took command on the 18th day of May, after a stormy passage made more dangerous by floating ice. Strengthened by the arrival of Dickson with two hundred Indians, McDouall was able to send a small expedition, under the leadership of Lieutenant-Colonel McKay, against the

American fort at Prairie du Chien. Following the old Fox River and Wisconsin Portage route and reaching his destination on July 17th, McKay took possession of the fort which was supported by a primitively constructed gunboat, which soon retreated down the river, pursued by the Indians in their canoes.

During the absence of McKay at Prairie du Chien the weakened garrison at Michilimackinac was attacked by Colonel Croghan, in command of an expedition sent from Detroit. This expedition consisted of five ships of the Lake Erie Squadron and a force much superior in numbers to the garrison of the fort. On August 4th Croghan landed his troops at the rear of the British position. McDouall, with less than two hundred men, boldly marched out to meet the enemy, who, evidently lacking training and competent direction, fell back under cover of the guns of their ships, reembarked and sailed off. Returning to the Nottawagasaga River the American flotilla burnt the little schooner "Nancy" which had rendered such admirable service to the British by carrying troops and supplies. The blockhouse on the hill and overlooking the river was attacked and the commander, finding it untenable, fired it. The little garrison escaped, crossed the bay, and found their way to Michilimackinac.

With Lieutenant Worsley's clever capture, on the 3rd and 5th of September, of the two American war vessels, "Tigress" and "Scorpion," the war in the west ended. Our great lakes were not dominated by American fleets and the day was coming when every war ship was removed from these inland seas.

At the close of the war Mr. Dickson was arrested and dismissed from H. M. Service for disobedience of orders. Petitioning for trial he was brought before a military court at which he was completely exhonorated and granted by the British Government a pension of three hundred pounds and a large tract of land in Upper Canada. He died at Drummond Island in 1823.

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NOTES

The Hamilton and Dickson families were connected; Robert Hamilton's two brothers, John and George, married Jane and Eliza Dickson, sisters of John Dickson. See Genealogical chart of the Hamilton Family in the Historical Museum at Niagara on the Lake.

Dickson and Hamilton probably met at Carleton Island. In 1781 neither Niagara nor Queenston were on the map.

Letter, F. J. Audet, Chief of Information, Public Archives of Canada, to James E. Kerr:

Ottawa, 5th October, 1932.

Dear Sir,

In reply to your letter of the 14th ultimo, I may say that ROBERT DICKSON was a native of Dumfries. He was connected with the South-West Fur Company. His name is mentioned in "LES CANADIENS DE L'OUEST" by Tassé and in "HISTORY OF WISCONSIN, by William R. Smith, Vol. I. He was a trader with the Western nations of Indians at the outbreak of hostilities in 1812. He offered his services to organize the Indians and his offer was accepted. He was appointed Agent, later Deputy Superintendent and finally Superintendent of these Indians, with the rank of captain in the Indian Department.

Dickson took part in the capture of Michilimackinac at the head of 113 Sioux, Folles-Avoines and Winebegos, and behaved nobly. (Letter from Major-General Brock to Col. Edward Baynes, 29 July, 1812). Dickson was very active during the whole war. After the fall of Detroit, he became temporary Superintendent of Indian Affairs for the territory of Michigan. He was about the same time raised to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel.

Colonel Dickson continued to organize the Western Indians, and made a trip down the Mississippi River, making

treaties with several tribes and succeeded in gaining over to the British cause quite a large number of Indian Warriors.

His services continued to be recognized by his superior officers.

Colonel Dickson volunteered his services in the naval actions against the American schooners "Tigress" and "Scorpion," and he was commended for his services on this occasion by Lt.-Col. McDouall.

Colonel Dickson continued in the service of the Indian Department after the war was over. He was dismissed from the service by the Officer Commanding at Michilimackinac, in 1815, and on the 2nd November of that year sent to Sir Gordon Drummond, the Administrator of the government and Commander of the Forces, the following memorial asking for an investigation of the cause of his dismissal.

The Memorial of Robert Dickson, late Agent and Superintendant of the Western Indians.

Most respectfully sheweth,

"That your Memorialist previous to the War with the United States of America was engaged in Commercial pursuits with the Indian Nations inhabiting the banks of the River Mississippi and its tributary waters, among whom (being a natural born subject of Great Britain), he considered himself bound to keep alive and cherish their strong prejudices and partialities in favor of His Majesty's Government and to whom he, the year previous to the war, conveyed supplies of clothing and ammunition, without which numbers must have perished, and all have been prevented from co-operating in the successful attack on Fort Michillimakinac the following Summer.

"That during the Winter of 1811 and 1812 your Memorialist was engaged in a confidential correspondence with the late Major General Sir Isaac Brock keeping him constantly informed of the dispositions of the Indians and the extent to which in the event of necessity their co-operation might be expected.

"That in the summer of 1812 he brought in with him by his influence and his own expense a Body of the Western Indians to Michilimakinac having previously induced a number of others to rendezvous at Amherstburgh who under his immediate direction, co-operated in and most essentially contributed to the success of the attack on Detroit; for the service

he received the thanks of the Commander of the Forces and by His Excellency's order he was afterwards reimbursed the expenditure he had made.

"That your Memorialist at a subsequent period by the representations of partial friends (eminent merchants in Montreal) who believed that his services could be useful to His Majesty's Government was by Commission of the Commander of the Forces dated 15 January, 1813, duly appointed Agent for the Western Indians and subsequently Superintendent in the Conquered Countries.

"That immediately on his appointment your Memorialist at a most inclement season proceeded to Detroit and from thence through the wilderness to the Mississippi where he by his influence collected a large Body of Indians who accompanied him to Michilimackinac and Detroit and who were employed during a great part of the Summer of 1813 in active co-operation with Major General Proctor, and as your Memorialist believes with the entire approbation of that officer.

"That after the disasters of His Majesty's Arms towards the close of the campaign by the capture of our flotilla on Lake Erie and by the defeat of Major General Proctor, your Memorialist by great exertions and by keeping up the spirits of the Indians and their confidence in the exertions of His Majesty's government was enabled to collect and bring in from distant parts a large force for the defence of Michilimackinac, part of which was afterwards detached under Major McKay to the Mississippi where it reduced the American Post of Prarie du Chien, making the garrison prisoners and the remaining Indians were not only kept together at Michilimackinac under very severe privations but did also under the immediate directions of your Memoralist with great zeal and bravery most essentially assist to repulse the Enemy's attack on that Post on the 4th August, 1814, by which means that important Post was preserved and prevented falling into the Enemy's hands.

"That your Memoralist in the performance of some of the very arduous duties of his situation rendered double so by the very critical state of His Majesty's affairs in the Western Command requiring in their management peculiar delicacy and address had to encounter not only the privations and hardship incidental to the then situation of the country but also the want of co-operation, the obloquy and the unmerited censure of the Officer some time in the command of the Post of Michilimackinac, by which means he has frequently

been prevented from rendering that service to his Majessty' Government which he was so anxious to perform.

"That your Memorialist after having been superseded in his appointment by order of that Officer after having been put under arrest and detained as a prisoner in the Island of Michilimackinac has without any trial or investigation been dismissed in a most ignominious manner from His Majesty's service and has been thrown upon the world without provision or support at the end of three years of most zealous active (and your Memoralist presumes to believe) most useful services with his character traduced and his prospects destroyed.

"That your Memorlist being aware that your Excellency has received many unfavorable representations of his conduct and the treatment he has received being not only extremely degrading to his own feelings, but such as might well prejudice the public mind against him.

"Your Memorialist presumes to hope that your Excellency will take into consideration what he has advanced and will be pleased to order an Enquiry into the whole of his conduct that he may be confronted with his Accusers and be rendered that justice to which as a loyal and zealous subject a faithful officer and an active Partisant of His Majesty's Government he considers that he has so fair a claim.

"And your Memorialist as in duty bound will ever pray

R. DICKSON"

Quebec 2nd November, 1815."

Colonel Dickson died at Drummond Island on the 20th June, 1823, aged 55.

I do not find anywhere that Colonel Dickson had any connection with Lord Selkirk.

BIOGRAPHY

Frederick Robert Shantz

Frederick Robert Shantz, whose death occurred on March 20th, 1932, was the eldest son of the late Peter Erb Shantz, a well known manufacturer of Preston. He was born in Preston on March 12th, 1875, received his elementary education in the public school of his native town and his secondary education at Galt Collegiate Institute.

Early in life he entered the foundry business of his father, where he remained until 1908 when he removed to Toronto. He resided in that city until 1914, during which time he was connected with the advertising staffs of the Globe and the Mail and Empire. He then went to the United States becoming associated successively with Detroit, Cleveland and St. Louis business firms. In 1927 he returned to Preston and again entered the business of his father, the P. E. Shantz Foundry, wherein he held a trusteeship till the time of his death.

Mr. Shantz was possessed of a progressive and forward looking disposition, attributes, which, combined with a love for, and an abiding faith in the place of his birth led him to enter into her activities in a public capacity. He became a member of the Municipal Council of Preston in 1929, was re-elected in 1930 and 1931 and given an acclamation in 1932. He specialized in industrial work and was chairman of the industrial and transportation committee of the council during the whole of his term of office. He was also president of the Preston Board of Trade during 1931 and up to his demise. Going farther afield he took a deep interest in the newly formed Grand Valley Board of Trade and held the Chairmanship of the industrial committee in that organization from its inception. A staunch Liberal in politics, Mr. Shantz came very close to capturing the nomination of his party in the 1930 federal election.

Descended from the pioneer stock that first trod the trail of the Conestoga over a century ago, the subject of this sketch was ever proud of that fact. And so it was but natural that he took a deep interest in the Waterloo Historical Society, of which he was a Member of Council. He was president of the great Shantz family reunion, held at Waterloo in 1930. Mr. Shantz is survived by his widow, formerly Miss Bertha Cable of Toronto, and by two brothers and three sisters.

Contributed by Mark M. Donald.

Isaac Erb Bowman

One of the early settlers in the Township of Woolwich was John B. Baumann, youngest son of Martin and Magdalena (Baer) Baumann, who was born in Berks County, Pennsylvania in 1808, came to Upper Canada in 1820, and married, in 1830, Lydia, daughter of Jacob and Salome (Graybill) Erb. His farm was on the north bank of the Conestoga river, at St. Jacobs. John B. and Lydia Baumann had a fmaily of ten children. Their eldest son, Isaac Erb Bowman, was born on the farm at St. Jacobs, August 17th, 1832.

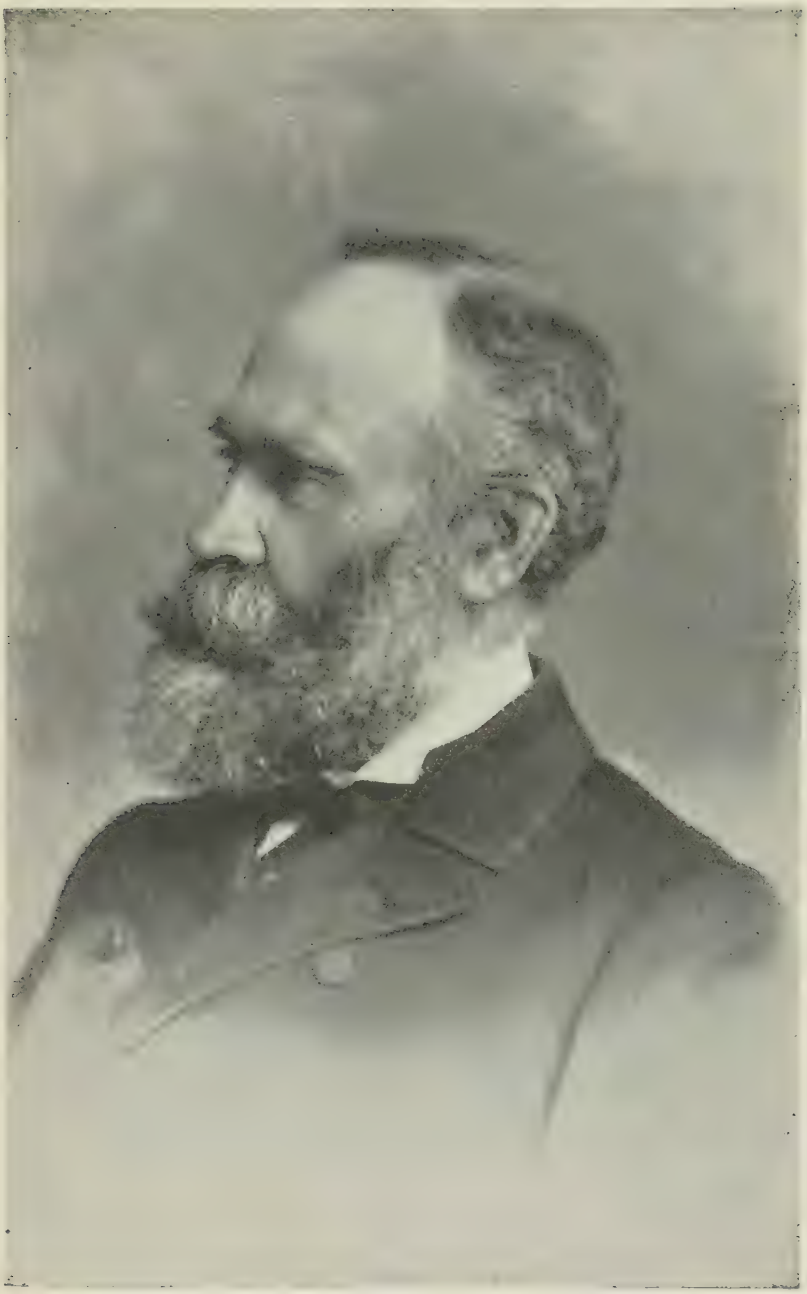
After public school the boy attended Rockwood Academy, and there qualified as teacher. He began teaching when only 18, in 1850, and taught school for ten years. In 1857 he became clerk and in 1858 treasurer of the Township of Woolwich, which offices he held until 1885. He was appointed postmaster of St. Jacobs in 1862.

We first find Isaac E. Bowman prominent in political life in 1864 when he was nominated and elected as Member of the last Parliament of old Canada, defeating the Honorable Michael Hamilton Foley, an outsider, the Conservative candidate, by a handsome majority. For well over thirty years I. E. Bowman was the Liberal standard bearer in the north riding of Waterloo. In 1867, after Confederation, he was elected to the Dominion Parliament by acclamation, and again in 1871 and in 1874. In 1878 he was defeated, by Hugo Kranz, who was re-elected in 1882 against Dr. D. S. Bowlby. At the elections of February 1887 Mr. Bowman again came out, was elected, and then retained the seat until the close of the seventh Parliament, in 1896, when he refused renomination.

Throughout his extended political career I. E. Bowman enjoyed the full confidence of his constituents. He was a skilled organizer, a fluent and graceful speaker in both English and German, and always took energetic and enthusiastic part in elections, whether or not he was himself candidate. In Parliament he was noted for his sound opinion, his courtesy toward opponents, and his dignified bearing.

A large interest in Mr. Bowman's life was the tanning business. He was senior member of the firm of Bowman and Zinkan which had tanneries in St. Jacobs, Port Elgin and Southampton.

He married, in 1857, Nancy Kaufmann, of Preston, who died the following year. In 1861 he married Lydia Baumann, a daughter of Jacob W. Baumann. They had a family of two



ISSAC E. BOWMAN, M.P.

CHARLES M. BOWMAN, M.P.P.

sons, Charles M. (whose biography follows) and Alfred Frederick.

Mr. Bowman's home for the greater part of his life was in St. Jacobs where his house, of brick, and spacious, the original Bowman farm house to which he had added a wing for his library and a kitchen wing, overlooked, from the brow of the high ground, the beautiful Conestoga valley, and the village. In 1886 he moved to Waterloo where, after taking part in its organization in 1869, he was, in 1870, elected president of the Ontario Mutual Life Assurance Company, now the Mutual Life Assurance Company of Canada. This office he retained during life. From 1876 on he was also president of the Mercantile Fire Insurance Company. He died September 3rd, 1897, after a short illness.

Charles Martin Bowman

Charles Martin Bowman, elder son of Isaac Erb and Lydia (Bowman) Bowman, was born at St. Jacobs, Waterloo County, May 7th, 1863, and died at the Kitchener-Waterloo Hospital early on the morning of October 24th, 1932, after a brief illness.

He received his Public School education in the village of his birth and later, 1877 to 1879, attended the Berlin High School (now Kitchener and Waterloo Collegiate). Entering his father's tannery as an apprentice he had learned the trade when at the early age of 17, in 1880, he went into business practically for himself, establishing a tannery in Southampton, as partner of the St. Jacobs firm of Bowman and Zinkan. He retained control at Southampton until 1900. From 1880 until 1890 he was also President of the Southampton Lumber Company Limited which operated in the Bruce Peninsula. For twelve years he was engaged in contracting; from 1904 to 1910 he was President of the Great Lakes Dredging Co. Ltd. of Port Arthur, Ont., which concern was awarded the contract of dredging Fort William harbor, the largest single dredging contract given out in Canada up to 1910. In addition to these activities he was at various times director of the Bell Furniture Co. of Southampton, of the Stevens Hepner Co. Ltd. of Port Elgin and of the Durham Furniture Co. Ltd. of Durham.

Mr. Bowman had an extended and distinguished public career. He was President of the Southampton Board of Trade, was in 1894 and 1895 member of the municipal council and

subsequently Reeve. In 1898 he was first elected to the Ontario Legislature as member for North Bruce. He was re-elected in 1902, in 1908 and in 1911. Before the next election the ridings were changed somewhat; he was again elected in 1914, for the same general district, but now as member for West Bruce. Always taking a leading part in the Parliamentry debates, Mr. Bowman was made Liberal whip in 1902. For years he acted as financial critic and for a time he was seriously considered for the leadership of his party. In 1919 he definitely retired from active politics.

In 1916 Mr. Bowman, following his father's footsteps, became identified with The Mutual Life Assurance Company of Canada in being elected a director. In 1926 he became chairman of the Board of Directors which office he held until his death. He was also President of the Dominion Mortgage Association, President of the Colonization Finance Corporation Ltd., and one of the vice-presidents of the Waterloo Trust and Savings Co.

As President of the Immigration Board of the United Church of Canada Mr. Bowman became widely known. Through his efforts hundreds of immigrant boys were placed on farms in the west. Perhaps his greatest interest, next to the Mutual Life Assurance Company, was, in latter years, the Dominion Agricultural Credit Company, which is devoted to the purpose of profitable agricultural production in Western Canada. Several years ago Mr. Bowman's name was prominently mentioned for appointment to the Dominion Tariff Board.

Mr. Bowman was twice married, in 1896 to Lulu Hesse, who died October 1910, and in 1920 to Henrietta Hesse, sisters, daughters of Julius and Lina Hesse, of Howell, Mich. He is survived by his second wife, one son and two daughters.

Interment was in the Bowman family vault in Southampton Cemetery.

An ardent bowler and curler. Mr. Bowman was President of The Kitchener Waterloo Athletic Association and one of the founders of the Granite Club. He was member, and for seven years, May 1914 to May 1921, president, of the Ontario Club of Toronto. He was a prominent member of the Masonic Order.

ADDITIONS TO THE MUSEUM, 1931-32

Lard lamp, found in old building in St. Clements. Donated by Frank Boegel, Kitchener.

Hymn Book, 1853, Evangelical Association, formerly belonged to Jacob Hailer. Donated by S. U. Bean, Kitchener.

Vol. 34, No. 13, Lancaster County Historical Society, "The Conestogo Wagon." Donated by Albert K. Hostetter, Lancaster, Pa., per D. B. Betzner, Kitchener.

Two framed photographs, North American Hotel, Preston, about 1875 and 1880; two ditto of North American Hotel gardens, same dates; framed photograph of Christopher Kress, 1906, proprietor of North American Hotel. Donated by Mrs. W. T. Sass, Kitchener.

Framed photograph of David Williams, Collingwood, Founder Waterloo Historical Society. Donated by Mr. Williams.

Deed, May 1, 1828, John Erb to Henry Erb, Lot No. 58, E. half of Lot No. 4 and E. half of Lot No. 104, German Company Tract, and letter of L. Homfray Irving. Donated by President D. N. Panabaker.

Geistliche Viole, smaller hymn book of Evangelical Association, New Berlin, Pa., 1837. Donated by Dr. A. E. Byerly, Guelph.

Supplement to Ezra E. Eby's Biographical History of Waterloo Township. Joseph B. Snyder. Exchange.

Nineteenth Report Department of Public Records and Archives of Ontario, 1930. Dr. Alexander Fraser, Archivist, Toronto.

Prehistoric Indian Dugout Canoe, Algonquin origin, from Puslinch Lake. Donated by Mrs. Marian Eagle, per President D. N. Panabaker.

Historical badges, Berlin Saengerfest, etc. and Berlin Telegraph, April 3, 1874. Donated by Miss L. Frances Anthes, Toronto.

West Dumfries Militia list 1857; portrait photograph of David Goldie. Donated by Miss Elizabeth Dolman Watson, Ayr.

Berlin Philharmonic Society Concert programs, 1884, 1887, 1896, etc. Donated by Roy S. Bean, Waterloo.

Good family ancestory.

Shantz family history. Donated by Fred R. Shantz, Preston.

Relation d'un voyage a Manitoba par J. Y. Santz, 1873. By purchase.

Large framed photo reproduction of Berlin (now Kitchener) taken from Victoria Park, about 1903. Donated by L. D. Merrick, Kitchener.

EXCHANGE LIST

Brant Historical Society.
Burton Historical Collection, Detroit Public Library.
Canadian Historical Society.
Commission of Conservation (Reports) Ottawa.
Elgin Historical and Scientific Institute.
Essex Historical Society.
Huron Institute (Collingwood).
Library of Congress (Reports), Washington, D.C.
London and Middlesex Historical Society.
Minnesota Historical Society.
Niagara Historical Society.
Ontario Archives, Annual Report.
Ontario Historical Society.
Ontario Land Surveyors' Association.
Thunder Bay Historical Society.
United Empire Loyalists' Association.
Welland County Historical Society.
Wentworth Historical Society.
Women's Canadian Historical Society (Ottawa).
York Pioneer and Historical Society.
Wisconsin Historical Society.

CATALOG OF MUSEUM

ARTICLES

Atlantic Cable, section of first.

Army rifle used in Riel Rebellion, 1885.

29th Battalion Badges, old coins.

Berlin Rubber Co.: First pair rubbers manufactured by the original. January 24, 1900. Original Pay Roll Book, 1899.

British gas mask and bayonet sabre, Great War. U. S. Cartridge pouch, and sword, (Civil War). Cutlass.

Breech loading musket, original model.

Cannon ball from St. Roch, Quebec.

Clemens heirloom looking glass.

Cornerstone box, old town hall, Kitchener, 1869.

Chime of 8 horse-bells brought, in 1802, on back of team horse, from Lancaster County, Pa., to Block 2, Grand River Indian Lands, now Waterloo Township, by Samuel Bricker.

Date stone, window lintel, old Waterloo mill, 1816.

Dominion Tire Co.: First automobile tire manufactured in Kitchener, 1913.

Flat iron, old, hollow, with soapstone heater.

Flint arrow heads, Indian artefacts, Conestogo River, St. Jacobs.

Galt Medal.

Hallman buggy.

Harness hames, old style, once owned by Jefferson Davis.

Historical Badges, Berlin Saengerfest, etc.

Indian arrow heads, stone axe, etc., and fossils.

Indian prehistoric Dugout Canoe, Algonquin Origin, from Puslinch Lake.

Indian pottery specimens (broken) found in railway excavation behind Dominion Tire Factory, Kitchener.

Indian: Stone axe, spear heads, arrow heads, etc., found in Waterloo County.

Inkhorn and sander.

Ink sander, brought from Pennsylvania by early settlers.

Keys taken from prisoners, from Sheriff's vault, County Buildings.

Lard Lamp (Fett Ampel) made for Jacob Hailer about 1835; stand for lard lamp made by Jacob Hailer; Indian skinning stone, found near corner of King and Scott Streets on land of Jacob Hailer about 1834.

Lard Lamp, found in old building in St. Clements.

Large spinning wheel, flax spinning wheel, muzzle loader shot gun, powder horn and bullet mould.

Medals: Colonial and Indian Exhibition of 1886, London, Eng. Tercentenary of Founding of Quebec, 1908.

Muzzle loader, shot gun, powder horn, shot bag.

Native hand bag and girdle from Santo, New Hebrides.

Niagara Railway Suspension Bridge: Wire splice from original cable, 1855.

Old lard lamp.

Opium pipe, Chinese.

Painter's maul for grinding pigments.

Pewter soup tureen, heirloom of Hallman family.

Pioneers Cradle with bedding etc., complete; iron mortar and pestle, for household use; hand sewing machine.

Two flint lock horse pistols.

Rail Section, Berlin & Waterloo Horse Ry., 1888.

Rail Section, Grand Trunk Ry., 1856.

Rangers Football Club badges and medals.

Ready Reckoner, 1854.

Reeve and Mayor's Chair, Old City Hall, Kitchener, 1870.

Saddle: side saddle, of fine workmanship, brought from Pennsylvania, 1805, by John Erb family.

Saddle, ladies. Shoemaker family.

Saw, fire tongs, rat trap, carded wool for spinning, sausage grinder, settlers' implements, etc.

Seals: Province of Upper Canada, etc.

Shackles, old, County Jail.

Shot-gun: G. Bettschen.

Skates, old time, wood top.

Smith Portfolio: County historical articles and papers.

Switch used at inauguration of Hydro Electric Power Commission, October 11th, 1910, in Berlin (now Kitchener).

Sword of Major G. H. Bowlby, M.D.

Sword of Capt. John Gonder, ensign in war of 1812.

Telephone instruments, wood, used on first telephone line in Berlin, now Kitchener, 1880.

Threshing machine in use 80 years ago, from Menno Snider's farm near Conestoga; plow, early model; ox yoke; beet scuffler, early model.

Threshing flail used in Bridgeport about 1840.

Wagon: four horse settlers' wagon, "Prairie Schooner Type," brought from Pennsylvania by Abraham Weber, 1807.

War Material: shell made by Canadian Buffalo Forge Co., 1915. Shell made by Goldie, McCulloch Co., 1915.

Wheels: two of light wagon of 1804, used by Samuel Bricker and David Erb to carry purchase money for German Company Tract from Pennsylvania.

Clayton W. Wells' Collection: Rifle, Daniel Snyder 1831, also hunting bag, powder flask, etc., and antlers of deer shot near Waterloo, letter to Daniel Snyder, 1863, small iron

kettle, prong used in felling trees, two pair official Waterloo County hand cuffs, pair of prisoners shackles, Indian stone implements; day book of Abraham Erb (Waterloo Mill), 1822-26.

BOOKS

Address to U. B. Conference, 1864, Rev. A. B. Sherk.
Alsation School Book.
18th (1929) Annual Report Ontario Archives.
Anti Slavery Harp, by William Brown, 1850.
Archives, Ontario, Parts I., II., III., IV.
Archives Ontario, 19th Report, 1930.
Bell Telephone Co. Ontario Directories for 1883, 1892, 1894, 1895, 1896, 1897, Hamilton Directory for 1916, map dated 1898.
Bettschen family. Gottlieb Bettschen.
Bettschen, Gottlieb. Through Switzerland.
Bible: Ezra E. Eby.
Book of Menno Simons.
Breithaupt, Catharine. Life and Times.
Buffalo Historical Society Publications.
"Canada, Past, Present and Future," W. H. Smith, 1851. Two Volumes.
Catholic Church in Waterloo County. Rev. Theo. Spetz.
Chippewa Testament. Albany, 1833.
Christliches Gemuethsgespraech, published by H. W. Peterson, Berlin, Upper Canada, 1839.
"Conestoga Six-horse Bell Teams of Eastern Pennsylvania" by John Omwake, Cincinnati.
Detroit, Journal of Board of Trustees, 1802-1806.
"Die Bedeutung der deutschen Ansiedlungen in Pennsylvanien," donated by Das Deutsche Ausland-Institut, Stuttgart, Germany.
Directory, Waterloo County, first, 1864.
Directories of Kitchener and Waterloo, 1922-23, 1924-25.
Directory, Lovell's Canada, 1857-58, 1871.
Dominion Observatory, Ottawa, two publications.
Dundas Building Society, pamphlet, 1848.
Eby, Henry, Publications, Berlin, Canada West.
Heils und Gnaden Ordnung, 1844.
Kirchen Geschichte und Glaubens Lehre, Bishop B. Eby, 1841.
Pilger Reise, Dritter Theil, 1850.
Eby P., on Crown Lands, 1854, printed at Canadian and Telegraph Office.
Supplement to Ezra E. Eby's Biographical History of Waterloo Township. Joseph B. Snyder. Exchange.

Galt, Reminiscences, H. Cant.

Galt, History of Trinity Church, Canon Ridley.

Galt and North Dumfries, History of by Hon. James Young, 1880.

Geistlicke Viole, smaller hymn book of Evangelical Association, New Berlin, Pa., 1837.

Gemeinschaftliche Lieder Sammlung, published by Baedecker & Stuebing, Berlin, Canada West, 1857.

German Grammar, Otto Klotz, Preston, 1867.

Good family ancestory.

Historical Society Reports, etc.

Hymn Book, 1795, Christian Eby.

Hymn Book 1853, Evangelical Association, formerly belonged to Jacob Hailer.

Indians, American, North of Mexico, Handbook of, Part I. and II.

Jubilee Book, 1861-1911, Lutheran Synod of Canada.

Kalender, Der Hochdeutsche Am.. Germantown, 1772.

Kalender, Turner & Fischer's Deutscher, Philadelphia, 1848.

Vol. 34, No. 13, Lancaster County Historical Society, Martyrer Spiegel, 1814.

Mennonite Hymn Book, printed by H. W. Peterson, Berlin, 1838.

Mennonite Literature, Two Centuries of.

Minutes of German Evangelical Synod of Pennsylvania, 1836, donated by Krauth Memorial Library, Lutheran Theological Seminary, Mount Airy, Philadelphia, Pa.

Minnesota Historical Society Publications.

National Road, The. Robert Bruce.

Ontario Land Surveyors Association Reports, 1916-1923.

Pennsylvania Dutch Grammar.

Pioneer Life, Pen Pictures of Early. A. M. Sherk, Toronto.

Queen's University Calendar.

Relation d'un voyage a Manitoba par J. Y. Shantz, 1873.

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Review of Historical Publications, 1915, 1916.

Ryerson Memorial Volume, 1844-1876.

"Romanus Buechlein," Book of Mystic healing.(Charming).

School Arithmetic, 1843.

Shantz family history.

Sherk, Rev. A. B., papers and records.

The Trail of the Conestogo, the story of Waterloo Township settlers. B. Mabel Dunham.

Upper Canada College, Register, 1830-1916.

Wellington Fire Insurance Company, Historical Review, 1840.

Wilmot, History of Parish of, 1828-1913. C. J. Fox.

Wisconsin Historical Society.

Wissler Family Record, Henry Wissler, Elora.

Woolwich Township Council, Proceedings 1850-1905.

Worcester's dictionary, first edition, 1860, presented to the Old Central School by teachers and pupils, 1860.

DOCUMENTS

Articles of Agreement, 1829, to build a Meeting and School House, near John Groh's; deed, 1830, Samuel Bechtel to Abraham Witmer and John Groh.

Simon and Abraham DeForest, U.E.L. land grants in Halton, 1824.

Deed, May 1, 1828, John Erb to Henry Erb, Lot No. 58, E. half of Lot No. 4 and E. half of Lot No. 104 German Co. Tract, and letter of L. Homfray Irving.

Parchment Deed, dated Dec. 9, 1769, John Penn, Lt. Gov. of the Province of Pennsylvania, to Samuel Moyer. Loan exhibit.

Deed, Block 2, 1815, Parchment.

Deed, Brubacher to Shoemaker, 1822-1834.

Deed, Crown Grant of Wellesley, 1801.

Deed, Gabriel W. Bowman to William Jaffray, 1856.

Deed, Joseph Scholler and wife to Paul Schmidt and Conrad Schneuker, 1858.

Deed, Sheriff of Waterloo to Cyrus Bowers, 1861.

Dickson, Wm., London, letter to, From K. Robertson, 1847.

Division Court Records, St. Jacobs, 1853-1856.

Draft muster certificate, Erfurt, Germany, 1833.

Galt Bylaw No. 1, March, 1850.

Galt, Innkeepers License, 1858.

Galt, Petition for license, 1858.

Galt, Tax notice, original, 1868.

Galt, Minute Book, Grand River Lodge No. 4026, Sept. 1845 to Nov. 1853.

Galt, Record of payments to widows and orphans, Loyal Grand River Lodge, 1845-1858.

Galt Building Society. First Annual Report, 1849.

Galt-Guelph Railway papers.

Garfield's last letter, Aug. 11th, 1881, facsimile.

General Community register for the hamlet of Berlin, Waterloo Township, Halton County, Upper Canada, kept by

Henry William Peterson, March 1833 to August 1835, containing a record of births and baptisms, marriages and deaths.

Historical Papers, Miscellaneous Papers, 1845, etc.

Horticultural Society Members Ticket, Berlin, 1879.

Jaffray, William, commission as lieutenant First Battalion Waterloo, 1856.

Papers and records of Jacob E. Klotz regarding Russian Mennonite Migration to Canada, 1873-75: documents, correspondence, passenger lists, etc.

Klotz, Otto, business ledger, 1850-1892.

Klotz, Otto, Address at opening of New High School Building, Jan. 10, 1876.

List of burials in east end Cemetery, Kitchener.

Mortgage Bond, Berlin & Waterloo Street Railway, 1889.

Muster Rolls of 111th and 118th Battalions, 1916, 1917.

Old parchment deed.

Parchment Crown Deed, 1863, Township of Carrick, to David Kuntz, 200 acres.

Deed upon Parchment, dated July 20, 1805.

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Posters of Queen's Birthday Celebration of 1865.

Preston, public meeting handbill, 1838.

Preston Hill, road improvement, 1844, subscription list.

Programme of Concert March 21, 1864.

Railway Office Records, Preston, Mandamus regarding The Queen vs. Shoemaker, 1862.

Shoemaker, Jacob S., letter of 1834.

Tye, Daniel, to Fleming & Robertson, note, 1854.

Waterloo County, Bill, 1863, to reunite north and south riding.

Wellington proceedings 20th session Municipal Council of District, Oct. 3, 1848.

West Dumfries Militia List, 1857.

MAPS

Berlin, 1855.

Berlin, plan of lots for sale, 1853.

Berlin, plan of Frederick Gaukel Estate, 1855.

Boundary between Upper and Lower Canada, 1791.

Bridgeport, 1856.

British Dominions in America according to Treaty of Paris, 1763.

Carvers map of the Province of Quebec, 1763.
Chewett's map of Upper Canada, 1793.
Galine's Map of Lake Ontario Country and West, 1670.
German Company Tract about 1814.
New Hamburg, 1854.
Plan of Second Battle of the Plains of Abraham, 1760.
Portfolio of Maps of Berlin, Galt, Guelph, Stratford, etc.
Preston, 1866.
Upper Canada, 1821, showing proposed canals.
Waterloo, 1855.
Waterloo County, Tremaine's large wall map, 1861.
Winterbourne, Plan of, 1855.

Klotz Collection:

Waterloo Township original, small scale, no date.
Waterloo County Lithograph, no date.
Waterloo Township larger scale, showing roads, no date.
Waterloo Township tracing, 1873, A. Marlet map of 1822.
Waterloo Township lithograph, no date, (about 1861).
Waterloo plan of part of village, original, 1866.
Waterloo, Estate of John Diller, original, M. C. Scofield, 1869.
Waterloo, T. C. Kerr Survey original Jas. Pollock, 1867.
Waterloo, Part, laid out for Menno Snyder, original, no date.
Waterloo, Proposed alteration Weaver St., Joel Good, original, 1867.
Waterloo, Part, Joel Good, original, 1858.
Woolwich Township lithograph, Joel Good, 1852.
Woolwich Township, Part lot 95, original, no date.
York Plan, 1823.

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Berlin Daily News, 1878, 1879 and News Record, 1894-1908.
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Berlin Telegraph Early numbers.
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29, 1859, to December, 1916. Continued as Ontario Journal.

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Canadian Farmer, 1864.

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Berlin, View of, 1854.

Berlin, 1863, corner King and Queen Streets.

Large framed photo reproduction of Berlin (now Kitchener) taken from Victoria Park about 1903.

Berlin High School Football Club, 1879-80.

Large recopy of photograph of Berlin High School Football Team, taken at Oxford, England, 1888.

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Berlin Philharmonic Society, 1896, large group photographs. List of names see P. 194. Vol. II.

Betzner, David, Noah, Moses and Elizabeth.

Bindeman, Rev. F. W., framed portrait.

Bowman & Zinkann Tannery, St. Jacobs, 1876.

Breslau Railway Bridge, 1856, water color.

City Hall, old and new, Kitchener.

Conservative Members of the House of Commons of Canada, 1892, large framed lithograph.

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Peterson, Charles Lewis, Framed Photograph.

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Preston, 1856, lithograph.

Two framed photographs, North American Hotel, Preston, about 1875 and 1880; two ditto of North American Hotel garden, same dates; framed photograph of Christopher Kress, 1906, proprietor of North American Hotel.

Rangers Football Club, nine group photographs, 1880-1904.

Rieder, T. H.

Rockwood Academy, 1866.

Schade, Absalom.

Shantz, Jacob Y. Framed photograph.

Snyder, Daniel. Framed photograph.

Shantz, Jacob Y.

Snyder, Daniel.

Soldiers' monument, Ayr, unveiling.

Springer, Sheriff Moses.

Stedman Indian Deed, 1795, photograph, signature page.

Tagge, P. N., Mrs. Tagge, Arthur C. Tagge.

Tassie School, Old Boys Reunion, 1902, large indexed group photograph.

Vogt, Augustus S., Mus. Doc. Framed photograph.

Volunteer Company of New Hamburg, 1886.

Pine stump pulling, Waterloo Township, 1860. Photograph.

The 118th Battalion, North Waterloo, 1916.

Officers of 111th Battalion, South Waterloo, 1916.

The 111th Battalion, South Waterloo, 1916.

Waterloo County Council, 1889.

Framed Photograph of Waterloo County Council, 1928, showing Warden in newly adopted cap and gown.

Framed photograph of David Williams, Collingwood, Founder Waterloo Historical Society.

Ziegler, Enoch and wife. Photograph.

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